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HUGE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS IN 1920.

Movement of Eight Important Lines during Past Calendar Year Sets New Record—Ten Cities Unload 126,314 Cars.

The cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Washington during the calendar year 1920 unloaded 126,314 cars of eight important lines of fruits and vegetables, according to a tabulation recently completed by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The fruits and vegetables in question are apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, white potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes, and the shipments of these commodities during a calendar year equal about three-fifths of the total carlot movement of all fruits and vegetables. The carlot movement of these eight lines of fruits and vegetables in 1920, amounting to over 367,000 cars, was the largest for any year of which the bureau has a report. This record-breaking movement reflects, of course, the great production of that year.

The table accompanying this article gives in comprehensive detail the record of shipments of these eight articles of produce to the 10 cities mentioned above for the calendar year of 1920 and for 1919, 1918, and 1917.

RESHIPMENTS IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The number of cars unloaded by the three largest cities—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia—is closely in proportion to population. Thus Chicago, with about one-half the population of New York, unloads about one-half as many cars, while Philadelphia, with about one-third New York's population, unloads about one-third as many cars. Other cities show relative variations due in part to reshipments to other markets in surrounding territory. Home-grown produce brought to market by teams, trucks, and small boats, of which no account is taken in this tabulation, is also a factor inasmuch as the proportion of home-grown produce varies greatly in the different localities and, together with redistribution, greatly affects the consumption figures. Thus Kansas City with a population of 324,000, unloads more than the combined markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul though the two latter cities have a population nearly double that of Kansas City. Pittsburgh with less than one-third the population of Philadelphia takes almost as many cars as does the latter city. Moreover, the rapid growth of several

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Cattle, hogs, and sheep declined at the principal live-stock markets during the week under review. Receipts were liberal. Fresh meat prices gained under a broader demand, induced largely by cooler weather. (p. 146.)

Wheat prices advanced steadily. Wheat exports during August were extremely heavy. Corn prices were influenced by wheat and stayed within narrow limits. (p. 156.)

Potatoes and many lines of fruits declined as shipments continued heavy. Onions and apples held steady. (p. 152.)

Butter prices recovered from the low levels prevailing early in the week. Cheese markets failed to follow the advances at Wisconsin primary markets. (p. 150.)

Hay markets were depressed by heavy receipts, most of which were of poor quality. Feed markets were quiet. (p. 155.)

Cotton prices made sharp advances. The markets reacted to the reports of serious crop damage. (p. 158.)

The wool consumption report for July appears in this issue. (p. 149.)

SCANDINAVIA OFFERS MARKET FOR AMERICAN-GROWN APPLES.

Especial Care Should be Taken in Selection and Packing of Fruits, Reports U. S. Commissioner.

Scandinavian countries offer a good, although limited, market for American apples, and prospects for a successful year in this trade are encouraging, reports the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, who recently completed an investigation in those countries. The Scandinavian markets indicate a preference for the medium and small sized apple.

Special care must be taken in the packing and selection of fruit for these markets. Freight is high, and exchange is against the American shipper. American apples are therefore extremely high and only first-class fruit can be disposed of profitably.

KEEP POSTED ON MARKETS.

Scandinavian merchants keep in closest touch with foreign markets. London, Liverpool, and Glasgow prices are received in the Scandinavian auctions within a few hours after British market prices have been quoted. Prices quoted by American shippers therefore should not be above the British quotations.

Trade with the three Scandinavian countries no louger can be handled through Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Christiania, or Stockholm alone. Agents must be in each

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WHEAT CROP IN 20 NATIONS 2,461,430,000 BUSHELS.

Estimates Available Up to August 31 Show Slightly Larger Crop than in 1920—Fall-Sown Wheat Escapes Drought.

Prospects for the world's wheat supply, while not so satisfactory as was anticipated during the first part of the current season, show at the present time no serious cause for alarm. Estimates of the quantity of wheat harvested in 20 countries, including the United States, for 1921 total 2,461,430,000 bus., compared with 2,384,143,000 bus. harvested last year, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The 20 countries included in the above estimate are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain, British India, Japan, Algeria, Tunis, Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. These countries produced approximately 68% of the known wheat crop of the world during the years 1909–1913, according to the annual average production records of the bureau.

FALL-SOWN WHEAT UNINJURED.

Although the long-sustained droughts throughout the greater part of the Northern Hemisphere constituted a serious menace to the various crops in many countries, the fall-sown wheat has not been affected adversely so much as was at first supposed. On the contrary, the fall-sown wheat managed to obtain a firm hold on the soil and a fairly vigorous growth before the beginning of the drought.

Nearly all of northern and central Europe will have larger wheat crops this year than last, according to the last estimates made by the bureau, Belgium and Greece being the only countries in which smaller crops are expected.

Outside of Europe, British India was the country most seriously affected by the drought. The dryness and the hot winds which have prevailed throughout most of the growing season have resulted in the very low yield of 250,469,000 bus. of wheat or about 50,000,000 bus. less than the quantity normally consumed in that country. With the rice crop also seriously affected, India is expected to import wheat this year instead of exporting it. In an average year before the World War India exported over 50,000,000 bus. of wheat.

In Canada the total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 273,020,000 bus., of which

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP DECLINE UNDER LIBERAL RECEIPTS.

Stockers and Feeders Reach New Low Price Levels for Year—Fat Lambs $1 to $1.25 Lower.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Heavy receipts of live stock early in the week ending Aug. 27, and sluggish markets for dressed meats resulted in sharp and irregular declines in prices of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the five markets under review. A sharp contraction in cattle and hog receipts after Tuesday was gratifying to all trade interests and some recovery occurred toward the end of the week at most of the markets referred to. Sheep and lamb receipts, however, continued heavy and closing prices were the lowest of the week.

Receipts at 10 markets during the week totaled 195,100 cattle, 369,600 hogs, and 365,300 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 221,375 cattle, 386,820 hogs, and 264,847 sheep the preceding week, and 227,306 cattle, 360,535 hogs, and 368,956 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

CHOICE CATTLE STILL SCARCE.

Cattle.—Under pressure of liberal receipts following the heavy runs of the two preceding weeks, and in conjunction with a semidemoralized dressed-beef trade, fat steers declined sharply and irregularly. Losses ranged mostly from 50¢ to 75¢ with common and medium grades in many instances off more. Good to choice dry-feds sometimes failed to show more than a 25¢ decline, choice dry-fed yearlings closing about steady at East St. Louis. Owing to the scarcity of choice dry-lot cattle at most points extreme tops were so far above the bulk of sales as to offer practically no criterion.

The Southwest again contributed heavily and a broader movement from the northwestern range country was noticeable, especially at Omaha and St. Paul. Kansas City received a liberal quota of steers from Kansas pastures.

Owing to the large proportion of common and medium stock the price spread widened until it was the widest of the year, carrying low-grade steers, at some markets, to a level below that of 1916. Western range cattle sold at prices which many producers considered ruinous, some she stock and low-priced steers failing to bring marketing and freight costs.

At Chicago several loads of trashy Dakota-Texans sold as low as $3.75, with other lots of slightly better quality at a range of $4.35 to $5.25. At midweek Chicago seemed to be bearing the brunt of the decline, prices on some grades being relatively lower than at Missouri River markets. Advices from the northwestern range were to the effect that many cattlemen intend holding stock until later in the fall in the hope of striking a better market.

Chicago traders are of the opinion that western markets will draw a larger proportion of the range cattle this season, owing to high transportation costs. The quality of such cattle arriving at Chicago so far this year has not averaged good enough to go to country feed lots, and as a result practically everything has gone to the slaughter house, a fact which had a tendency to depress an already overburdened market still further.

An extreme top of $10.75 was scored on prime, 941-lb. Iowa-fed yearling steers at Chicago on Monday. Aside from that one sale, however, the top was $10.25, and many good and choice corn-fed yearlings sold around $9.25 and $10. Similar kinds would have sold easily at $10.25 to $10.75 at the "high time" ten days earlier.

No matured steers sold above $10 and the bulk of native steers landed from $6.50 to $9.50. Some steers which had been fed corn on pasture, weighing up to 1,400 lbs., sold under $7. The slight advance at the close was due solely to extremely light receipts. Western range steers at Chicago sold at an extreme range of $3.75 to $7 with the bulk at $5 to $6.25.

Prime yearlings sold up to $10.35 at Kansas City with heavy cattle at $9.50. Late in the week many Texas and Oklahoma steers sold at $4 to $4.75 although better ones sold up to $6. Some of those selling around $4.25 and $4.50 averaged 1,100 lbs. and better. The bulk of grassers sold at $4.50 to $6. East St. Louis reported a $10.25 top on four loads of yearlings but no matured bullocks sold above $9.50. Southwestern cattle sold at an extreme range of $3.50 to $6.25.

MANY CORN-FEDS AT OMAHA.

A few head of choice yearlings reached $10.25 at Omaha, but late in the week $9.75 took the best. Omaha probably received a larger proportion of corn-fed cattle than any other point under review, and many sales were made at $8 to $9.25. Grassers, including westerns, sold around $4.50 to $6.75. Well-conditioned Dakota range steers sold up to $6.50 at St. Paul, with the bulk at $5 to $6 and common kinds down to $4.50.

Because of comparatively light offerings, she stock held up fairly well, closing prices at Chicago and Kansas City being generally steady with a week earlier. St. Paul closed steady to a quarter lower, with other markets 25¢ to 50¢ lower. Canners were steady to slightly lower except at Chicago where prices advanced 25¢. The bulk of fat cows and heifers cleared at $4 to $6.50 at Chicago with a few choice kosher cows as high as $7.

Fat, yearling heifers were in strong demand at East St. Louis, load lots selling up to $9.50. Choice yearling heifers sold up to $9.25 in load lots at Kansas City, but the bulk of fat cows ranged from $3.50 to $5. A similar spread also took most of the fat cows and heifers at Omaha. Bulls were mostly 25¢ to 50¢ lower.

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FRESH MEAT PRICES MAKE GAINS UNDER BROADER DEMAND.

Cooler Weather Increases Consumption During Past Week—Market Conditions More Steady.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Although prices showed considerable fluctuations during the week ending Aug. 27, conditions of the fresh meat trade generally were more steady than for several weeks. Cooler weather induced a broader demand, which was reflected in an upward price trend after midweek and a relatively steady close.

Beef.—The bulk of receipts at all markets consisted of medium and common grass-fed steers, with only a sprinkling of good and choice grades. The latter, however, exceeded the narrow demand at eastern markets, and closing prices were mostly steady to $1 lower than a week ago. After midweek an improved demand for forequarter meat resulted in a slight upturn in prices at Boston, that market registering an advance of 50¢ to $1 over Monday and about $1.50 over the previous Friday. Under a very narrow demand New York held Monday's advance for one day only. Declines during the week brought closing prices 50¢ to $1 under those of a week ago.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET STEADY.

Following the unsettled and semidemoralized conditions of the previous two weeks, conditions at Philadelphia showed a marked steadiness and prices were practically unchanged. Late trading was on a steady to firm basis. Chicago opened with an improved demand which was accompanied by an upward trend in prices. After midweek the demand slackened and prices on all low-grade beef receded to the low point of the previous week while supplies accumulated.

Cows were in relatively light supply, and the trend of prices followed closely that of steers at the several markets. The demand for bulls continued very narrow, and the light receipts were sold on a declining market. Kosher-beef trade showed considerable unevenness both in demand and price trends. Chicago and New York declined $1, Boston advanced $2, while Philadelphia held steady.

Veal.—Under generally light receipts and an improved demand eastern markets closed steady at uneven advances ranging

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.
(Price per 100 lbs.)

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	261	$8.20	263	$7.97	261	$8.23	269	$8.23	263	$8.34	271	$8.25	263	8.19	261	9.16	265	$14.55
E. St. Louis	219	9.08	172	9.18	201	9.21	216	9.14	216	9.18	214	9.36	202	9.20	216	9.93	200	15.32
Kansas City	224	8.52	220	8.28	227	8.33	216	8.66	215	8.56	169	8.80	221	8.43	227	9.08	229	14.73
Omaha	270	7.45	287	7.11	270	7.43	279	7.59	274	7.33	279	7.08	278	7.33	275	8.28	266	14.07
S. St. Paul	263	7.89	267	7.35	265	7.56	247	7.80	244	8.05	247	8.12	259	7.66	270	8.44	....	....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 27.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	57,589	22,461	35,119	111,462	31,618	79,844	123,541	39,179	84,362
East St. Louis	22,370	10,912	7,669	47,376	18,189	20,365	17,098	3,517	10,722
Indianapolis [1]	11,118	6,620	4,116	37,254	15,561	21,039	5,145	3,731	1,232
Kansas City	56,678	36,890	20,256	30,170	6,581	22,853	43,552	11,986	27,036
Oklahoma City	4,823	3,863	2,974	6,485	373	6,320	676	144	653
Omaha	32,932	19,256	13,676	31,987	7,900	4,087	105,880	61,475	44,405
St. Joseph [1]	10,206	3,381	5,839	28,249	3,947	23,993	26,563	5,898	16,365
St. Paul	19,003	10,667	7,915	21,433	3,617	17,680	9,591	1,435	6,861
Sioux City	13,092	811,295	3,779	26,977	11,227	15,187	6,589	2,027	2,824
Wichita [1]	4,904	3,087	1,711	5,732	133	5,696	689	637	49
Total	232,711	928,432	103,054	247,125	99,146	217,064	339,324	130,029	194,509
Previous week	274,293	136,233	121,741	356,393	99,246	250,224	243,329	76,682	160,702

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 26.

from 50¢ to $2. Closing prices were $3 above one week ago. Except for a decline of $1 on common veal, Chicago was steady to firm, with the better grades registering an advance of $1.

Lamb.—Lamb trade at both Chicago and eastern markets was dull, with the demand very narrow. At Philadelphia prices fluctuated sharply, but other eastern markets were relatively steady. Chicago closed $2 lower. The quality of receipts was again below the average for this season, the bulk being of medium grade, with a fair percentage of common.

Mutton.—Practically all receipts carried too much weight to satisfy the trade, and all markets were weak under a slow demand. Closing prices at Boston were unchanged, but all other markets were off 50¢ to $1 compared with a week ago.

Pork.—Eastern pork trade was very uneven. In some sections cooler weather stimulated the demand for loins, but the general tendency was toward lower levels, Boston being the only exception. Other markets, including Chicago, were weak and unevenly $1 to $2 lower at the close. Shoulder cuts, although in light supply, were more than equal to the demand, and all markets except Boston were weak and declining. Closing prices were off 50¢ to $1.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Aug. 27 totaled 601,758 lbs., valued at $73,757. Imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 280,691 lbs., having a valuation of $53,394.

In stating the imports at Philadelphia for the week ending Aug. 20 the total number of bales received at Philadelphia was erroneously given at "10,304." The correct figures are "1,304."

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Aug. 26.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,318	.....	14,178
East St. Louis	5,288	605	1,422
Fort Worth	3,398	236	723
Indianapolis	1,143	109	712
Kansas City	24,426	1,123	10,469
Oklahoma City	1,759	205	.....
Omaha	16,898	.....	48,707
St. Joseph	2,432	.....	8,973
St. Paul	8,884	734	1,360
Sioux City	9,862	.....	2,027
Wichita	1,379	.....	.....
Total	82,787	3,012	88,571
Previous week	83,498	2,710	45,669
Same week last year	66,975	5,396	146,851
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	77	.....
Colorado	54	.....	.....
Illinois	14,282	740	11,497
Indiana	2,969	109	4,610
Iowa	21,882	269	24,283
Kansas	5,891	427	904
Kentucky	34	.....	1,407
Louisiana	106	.....	.....
Maryland	29	.....	.....
Michigan	1,146	.....	1,747
Minnesota	973	586	1,192
Missouri	9,930	141	15,771
Nebraska	13,982	151	19,353
New York	107	.....	121
Ohio	2,516	.....	5,145
Oklahoma	2,811	229	493
Pennsylvania	2,829	.....	345
South Dakota	547	148	1,335
Tennessee	50	.....	.....
Texas	2,132	135	.....
Virginia	75	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	117
Wisconsin	442	.....	251
Total	82,787	3,012	88,571

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.00	$10.00	$9.50	$9.15	$9.35
Bulk of sales	7.25–9.85	9.65–9.90	7.90–9.40	6.75–8.25	6.75–9.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.25–9.50	8.25–9.50	7.60–9.00	7.50–8.50	7.50–8.75
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	9.35–9.90	9.35–10.00	8.00–9.50	8.40–9.00	7.75–9.25
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	9.40–9.90	9.65–10.00	8.25–9.50	8.50–9.15	8.50–9.35
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.75–9.75	9.00–9.90	8.15–9.35	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.25–7.90	7.00–7.50	6.50–7.25	6.75–7.50	7.00–7.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.90–7.25	6.50–7.00	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.75	6.50–6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.00–9.00	7.75–9.50	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	6.50–9.25	7.00–9.00	7.00–8.25	7.75–8.60
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.60–10.50	9.40–10.00	9.25–10.00	9.25–10.15	.....
Good	8.40–9.60	8.40–9.40	7.50–9.25	7.75–9.25	8.00–9.00
Medium	6.50–8.40	6.00–8.40	5.75–7.50	6.00–7.75	6.25–8.00
Common	5.25–6.50	4.50–6.00	4.50–5.75	4.75–6.00	5.00–6.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.75–10.75	9.65–10.50	9.35–10.35	9.50–10.35	.....
Good	8.40–9.75	8.50–9.65	7.60–9.35	7.75–9.50	8.00–9.00
Medium	6.25–8.40	5.50–8.50	5.40–7.60	5.75–7.75	6.25–8.00
Common	5.00–6.25	4.00–5.50	4.00–5.40	4.50–5.75	4.50–6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25–8.75	4.25–10.00	3.90–8.00	4.00–8.75	3.75–8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75–7.15	3.25–6.00	3.25–5.50	3.50–6.25	3.25–6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50–6.50	3.25–6.25	3.00–5.25	2.75–6.50	2.75–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50–3.75	1.75–3.00	1.50–3.50	2.00–3.50	1.75–3.00
Canner steers	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.25	2.00–3.00	2.25–3.50	2.00–3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	10.00–12.25	5.00–11.75	7.00–9.50	6.25–9.25	6.00–9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50–9.00	3.50–9.50	4.25–8.00	3.75–7.50	3.00–6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50–7.50	5.25–6.75	4.90–7.30	5.25–7.75	4.25–6.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.25–7.35	5.00–6.75	4.35–6.90	4.75–7.25	3.75–6.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00–6.75	3.00–6.50	3.15–6.35	3.75–6.75	3.25–6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.00–5.00	2.50–5.50	2.35–5.25	2.50–5.50	2.75–4.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.75–6.50	6.00–7.00	5.75–6.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50–5.75	3.50–5.75	3.50–5.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	6.75–8.75	6.00–8.00	6.75–8.65	6.50–8.00	6.25–7.75
Culls and common	4.00–6.75	4.00–6.00	4.00–6.50	3.75–6.50	3.00–5.50
Feeding lambs	5.50–7.00	.....	5.25–6.75	5.00–6.50	4.50–6.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	4.75–7.00	4.00–6.25	4.00–6.25	4.25–5.50	4.00–6.00
Wethers, medium-prime	3.25–5.25	3.50–5.25	3.25–4.85	3.25–4.50	3.00–4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	2.75–4.75	3.00–4.25	2.75–3.85	2.25–3.25	2.00–3.75
Culls and common	1.50–2.75	1.00–2.75	1.00–2.50	1.00–2.00	1.00–1.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00–6.50	.....	3.25–5.00	2.75–5.25	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.00–2.75	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 30.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 2
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–17.50	$17.00–18.00	$16.50–17.50	$17.00–18.50	$17.50–10.00	$18.00–19.00
Good	15.50–16.50	15.50–16.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.50	15.00–16.50	16.00–17.00
Medium	11.50–14.00	11.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	11.50–13.00	14.00–15.00
Common	8.50–10.50	9.00–10.50	12.00–12.50	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	12.00–13.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–11.50	11.50–12.00	13.00–14.00	9.00–10.00	.....	14.00–15.00
Medium	9.50–10.50	10.50–11.00	12.00–13.00	8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00	12.00–13.00
Common	8.00–9.00	8.00–10.00	10.00–12.00	7.00–8.00	7.00–8.50	11.00–12.00
Bulls—						
Common	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	9.50–10.00	7.00–7.50	7.50–8.50	11.00–12.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00
Good	18.00–19.00	19.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Common	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	10.00–16.00	14.00–17.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.50	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00
Common	6.00–8.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–9.00	5.00–8.00	7.00–9.00	7.00–10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	23.00–25.00	17.00–19.00	18.00
Good	16.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	21.00–22.00	15.00–15.00	14.00–16.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	10.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	18.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00
Common	9.00–12.00	8.00–9.00	11.00–12.00	14.00–18.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	28.00–30.00	27.00–28.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00
10–12 lbs. average	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00	27.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–26.00
12–14 lbs. average	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00	24.00–26.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–23.00
14–16 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–21.00	20.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	19.00–20.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	18.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.50–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	15.00–16.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00–23.00	.....
Boston style	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 146.)

The supply of veal calves fell far short of the demand at all points and advances ranged mostly from $1 to $2. At Chicago, packers paid $10.50 to $11 for good and choice vealers at the close of the week, but small butchers and shippers paid as high as $12 for selected lots. Heavy calves advanced in sympathy, although not to so great an extent.

COUNTRY DEMAND VERY LIMITED.

Prices of stockers and feeders generally were carried lower by the big declines in fat steer prices, new low levels for the season being reached at some markets. Light stockers held up better than feeders at most points. Reports have been received to the effect that many feeders are searching their own immediate vicinities for stockers and feeders rather than pay transportation charges from market centers. Although country demand was stimulated somewhat by sharp breaks at Kansas City and Chicago, it was not broad enough to take care of the supply, and at both Kansas City and St. Paul many lots of thin cattle had to go to slaughterers.

Few feeding steers sold above $7.25 at either of these points, and these were choice and meaty. The bulk at Kansas City ranged from $5.25 to $6.50. The bulk of stockers and feeders brought $4.25 to $5.50. At St. Paul light stocker steers sold around $3.50 and $4.50, with a few up to $5. Choice feeding steers brought as high as $7. Omaha reported a $7.60 top on feeding steers with the bulk at $4.50 to $6.50. The demand for stocker cows and heifers continued fairly good, a range of $3 to $4.50 taking the bulk at markets under review. Choice light heifers sold up to $5.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts of hogs on Monday and Tuesday caused another big slump in prices which was the fourth break in that many weeks. At the low point on Tuesday the average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago was $7.97, which was only 37¢ above the average for May 27, when the average reached the low point of the year to date.

The decrease in receipts which occurred after Tuesday was welcomed by all branches of the trade. Prices recovered somewhat by the end of the week, the advance being pronounced on the better grades of lights and light butchers. At Chicago the latter closed at the same price range as lights and were easier to move. At Omaha packing grades closed weak and lower. With two exceptions the week's receipts at Chciago, 111,462 hogs, were the lightest since the first week of last November. Average weights at Chicago and Omaha increased over those of the week previous, but at St. Paul there was a decrease of 11 lbs. per animal. The average quality of packing sows marketed was never better than this year.

At the close the markets under review were generally 25¢ to 75¢ lower than a week earlier. Chicago and Kansas City showed smaller losses on the better grades while packing grades declined more, being as much as $1 to $1.25 lower at Omaha. Tops at the week end were: Chicago $9.90, East St. Louis $9.75, Kansas City and St. Paul $9.25, and Omaha $9.15.

The demand for stock pigs was not very urgent at any time and prices were reduced. At the close stock pigs were quotable up to $9 at Kansas City, $8.50 at St. Paul, and $8.25 at Omaha.

Sheep.—Following a three-week period of fairly stable markets, resulting from moderate and evenly distributed receipts, the sheep markets took a decided slump last week, and all grades and classes suffered irregular declines. Fat lambs worked mostly $1 lower with some points down as much as $1.25. Fat sheep, which were in comparatively lighter supply, dropped mostly 25¢ to 50¢. Feeding lamb prices were shaded 75¢ to $1 as a result of much heavier receipts.

EWE LAMBS BEING MARKETED.

The proportion of ewe lambs included in arrivals at leading markets this season is causing no little concern regarding the future of the industry, particularly as many range breeding flocks have attained considerable age. The old ewes are being retained on the range, freight rates and market conditions not justifying their marketing.

At the close of the week fat lambs at Chicago sold at the lowest prices since the middle of February. Chicago had a top of $10.25 on fat westerns and $10 on natives early in the week, but at the close $9 took the tops in both classes, although a higher price was considered quotable on choice westerns. At the close the bulk of natives sold at $7.50 to $9 with culls out at $5 to $5.50 and "dingers" at $4 and under.

Packers showed strong prejudice against heavy native "bucky" lambs, and these were sorted out at prices considerably under the top. Advices from western range territory indicate that flockmasters have been picking out their best lambs for early marketing, and for that reason the proportion of thin lambs, suitable for feeders, is expected to show a still greater increase in the near future.

At Kansas City choice western lambs sold around $9.85 and $10 early in the week, but at the close $9 to $9.25 took "toppy" lambs. Bulk of the best natives sold at $8.25 to $8.75. At Omaha there was a $9 top on western lambs at the close compared with a $9.75 top on Monday.

Receipts at East St. Louis and St. Paul were liberal, coming largely from near-by districts. Packers took the bulk of natives at East St. Louis at $7.50 to $8.25. Native lambs which sold up to $8.50 at St. Paul the previous week sold at $7.50 to $7.75 last week.

The general downward trend of the market carried matured sheep lower in some instances, but scarcity of fat ewes at some points tended to hold that class about steady. At Chicago that kind sold mostly at $3.25 to $4.50, while range weathers of mediocre quality went at $4.60 to $5.50.

The demand for feeding lambs was not sufficient to absorb the supply. At western markets some feeders who had intended buying lambs found feeding steers priced so attractively that they took the latter. On the whole prices declined 75¢ to $1, bringing the bulk of western feeding lambs at Chicago late in the week down to $7 and $7.50 compared with an $8.60 top the week previous. Kansas City reported good and choice feeding lambs around $6.60 and $7, desirable Idaho and Utah feeders going at the latter price. Best feeding lambs at Omaha brought $7.25 at the close. With larger receipts of thin stock in sight, traders were looking for still further price reductions.

Breeding ewes continued in fairly good demand at most points. Chicago reported the bulk at $4.50 to $6.25, the latter price being paid for yearlings and two-year-olds. Many stockmen were inclined to take three and four year old ewes in preference to yearlings.

Opening, Aug. 29.—Better grades beef steers and she stock were mostly a quarter higher at all markets, but range steers and grassers failed to show the full advance. Bulls were steady, except at East St. Louis and St. Paul, where the market was strong to a quarter higher. Veal calves were unevenly strong to 50¢ higher, except at St. Paul, where they were 50¢ lower. With the exception of Omaha, which was steady to 15¢ lower, stockers and feeders were strong to a quarter higher.

Top steers at Chicago were $10.50, with the bulk at $6.75 to $9.75. Top at Kansas City was $9.40, at Omaha $9.50, and at East St. Louis $9.65.

Under moderate receipts hogs opened steady to a quarter higher, although they were steady to weak at St. Paul. Chicago closed weak. The $10 hog reappeared at East St. Louis, while Chicago reached $10.10. The Kansas City top was $9.50, St. Paul's $9.25, and Omaha's $9.

Fat lambs opened generally 50¢ lower. Fat sheep were scarce and about steady at East St. Louis, and 25¢ to 50¢ lower elsewhere. The practical top on fat natives at Chicago was $8.50, a few strictly choice lambs going to city butchers at $9. The western lamb top was $8.85 at Chicago and $8.80 at Kansas City. Feeder lambs were generally 25¢ to 50¢ lower. The top was $7.25 at Chicago, $6.75 at Kansas City, and $6.60 at Omaha.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING JULY.

[Reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	120,199	46,502	241,997	.....	471,638
Fort Worth	28,594	31,231	18,893	1	22,286
Kansas City	75,756	29,240	79,002	1	176,245
National Stock Yards	18,617	15,131	45,690	.....	75,627
Omaha	55,941	4,481	158,423	1	189,078
St. Louis	14,655	5,610	8,999	.....	116,751
Sioux City	16,569	1,000	6,016	.....	90,082
South St. Joseph	19,969	7,527	46,768	.....	131,074
South St. Paul	12,270	23,500	14,511	.....	110,702
All other establishments	216,458	159,824	439,603	116	1,437,133
Total:					
July, 1921	579,028	324,046	1,059,902	119	2,820,616
July, 1920	661,172	342,765	1,048,428	1,706	2,643,772
7 months ended July, 1921	4,216,755	2,322,226	7,303,080	3,039	23,909,589
7 months ended July, 1920	4,728,018	2,503,108	5,821,351	27,076	24,048,563

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, July, 1921, 241; inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 31,511,233 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 34,032,963 lbs. Corresponding inspections for July, 1920: Lard, 111,844,930 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 25,354,771 lbs.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	July 29.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$27.00–29.00	$28.00–31.50	$30.00–32.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	31.00–33.00	31.00–34.50	33.00–34.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	16.00–18.00	16.50–19.00	17.00–20.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	26.00–28.00	27.00–28.50	26.00–28.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	36.00–39.50	37.00–40.00	38.00–40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.50–16.00	15.50–17.00	16.25–16.75
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.25–12.00	11.50–13.00	12.25–12.75
Pure lard, tierces	12.25–13.50	12.75–14.25	13.50–14.75
Compound lard, tierces	11.50–12.00	11.50–12.25	11.25–12.25

GOOD DEMAND FOR MERINO WOOLS AT RECENT LONDON SALES.

American Agricultural Trade Commissioner Reports Good Attendance at Colonial Auctions.

The "Y" series of wool auctions which opened at London on July 6 closed July 28 with a good attendance from all countries, except the United States, according to reports submitted by the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London.

The demand at the opening showed a certain amount of hesitancy, but improved after the first two or three days. All classes of Merino, good Greasy Brokens and Pieces especially, were in request right to the end and sold at June prices. The better kinds of Merino Fleece were well supported, and closed within 5% of the June prices. Good Merino Scoureds were not in so much demand, because of the high limits in the Government catalogue, and closed at about opening rates. Carbonizing classes, especially in the scoureds, sold decidedly in buyers' favor, often to the extent of 15%.

GOOD SUPPLY OF CROSSBREDS.

Crossbreds were in good supply, and the opening rates for all Slipe descriptions were barely maintained, although the finer grades of ½ and ¾ bred lambs showed the least decline. Greasy Crossbred, which opened in buyers' favor, further slackened, showing a decline on opening rates of about 10%. This was specially noticeable on all qualities below 46s. South African wools were in small supply, and are somewhat difficult to quote. It is generally considered they are in buyers' favor to the extent of 10%. Punta Arenas and Falklands met a good demand throughout, and sold within 5% of June rates.

The next sales for London are arranged for Aug. 30 to Sept. 14, with an available quantity of 120,000 bales. A sale also was held in Antwerp on Aug. 25 and 26, when about 20,000 bales were offered.

Argentina exported 143,592 bales of wool during the first six months of 1921, compared with 130,054 bales during the corresponding period of 1920. A bale of Argentine wool weighs about 926 lbs. The most important market for this wool was found in the United States, this country taking 60,000 bales. Germany was also an important purchaser, taking 34,293 bales. The United Kingdom ranked third in importance as a market, having purchased 24,574 bales, while France was fourth with 8,991 bales.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING JULY.

Imported from—	Class I, unwashed.	Class II, unwashed.	Class III, washed and unwashed.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France	1,859	.....	45,984	47,843
Germany	.....	.....	234,553	234,553
Greece	.....	.....	729	729
Italy	.....	.....	130,666	130,666
Spain	1,350	.....	.....	1,350
Switzerland	.....	.....	59,562	50,562
England	117,175	.....	2,426,514	2,543,689
Scotland	.....	.....	289,232	289,232
Canada	2,602	.....	3,337	5,939
Argentina	.....	.....	842,734	842,734
China	.....	80,008	4,422,354	4,502,362
British India	.....	.....	118,540	118,540
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	95,540	95,540
Australia	[1] 3,062	.....	.....	3,062
New Zealand	530,020	.....	.....	530,020
British South Africa	43	.....	.....	43
Total	656,111	80,008	8,660,745	9,396,864

[1] Washed.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR JULY.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, July.		Total, June.		Total, Jan. to July.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,068	2,153	50	179	48	79	4,166	2,411	3,889	3,254	20,730	38,342
Foreign	2,848	5,582	128	113	.....	6	2,976	5,701	4,643	7,045	25,309	48,616
Clothing—												
Domestic	961	322	532	369	131	82	1,624	773	1,697	1,089	9,852	11,434
Foreign	319	276	638	618	2	5	959	899	1,331	1,422	7,189	12,124
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,447	2,069	20	40	211	408	3,678	2,517	3,651	1,606	20,218	25,741
Foreign	1,312	2,527	30	7	3	10	1,345	2,544	1,822	3,612	8,750	22,466
Clothing—												
Domestic	167	155	559	304	199	64	925	523	977	741	6,192	10,076
Foreign	15	2	283	93	12	3	310	98	376	162	1,910	2,926
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,463	1,184	156	166	122	164	2,741	1,514	2,739	2,098	17,794	27,458
Foreign	1,391	1,484	19	19	.....	.....	1,410	1,503	1,802	2,736	10,782	19,559
Clothing—												
Domestic	151	174	946	576	483	78	1,580	828	1,730	1,090	9,985	11,611
Foreign	123	91	224	162	1	4	348	257	544	393	2,469	4,506
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,206	1,365	289	196	366	105	2,861	1,666	2,864	2,481	19,458	21,780
Foreign	2,274	3,678	123	141	27	10	2,424	3,829	3,751	4,622	26,031	34,163
Clothing—												
Domestic	198	168	751	382	194	58	1,143	608	1,210	694	7,369	6,333
Foreign	492	409	412	194	62	5	966	608	1,257	673	6,126	5,985
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	132	191	15	7	9	1	156	199	158	281	1,217	1,481
Foreign	759	527	8	34	58	11	825	572	902	733	5,024	7,221
Clothing—												
Domestic	24	12	90	46	3	3	117	61	192	109	955	644
Foreign	6	26	26	28	.....	2	32	56	47	47	617	1,099
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	1,819	2,051	70	153	104	51	1,993	2,255	1,825	2,843	10,909	20,679
Filling, foreign	2,116	2,295	457	428	352	187	2,925	2,910	2,516	2,809	14,623	22,764
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	5,751	3	68	17	19	.....	5,838	20	5,995	47	32,934	575
Foreign	4,980	13	29	9	.....	.....	5,009	22	6,466	94	27,177	673
Total:												
Domestic	19,568	7,796	3,476	2,282	1,785	1,042	24,829	11,120	25,102	13,490	146,704	155,475
Foreign	18,454	18,961	2,447	1,999	621	294	21,522	21,254	27,282	27,191	146,916	202,781
Grand total, July	38,022	26,757	5,923	4,281	2,406	1,336	46,351	32,374	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, June	43,245	33,940	6,242	5,478	2,897	1,263	.....	.....	52,384	40,681	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to July	241,197	294,802	37,147	51,267	15,276	12,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,620	358,256

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	25,227	14,906	3,087	1,930	868	786	29,182	17,622
Middle Atlantic	11,254	10,599	1,564	1,366	1,207	441	14,025	12,406
Pacific Coast	55	60	214	195	69	7	338	262
Other sections	1,486	1,192	1,058	790	262	102	2,806	2,084
Grand total	38,022	26,757	5,923	4,281	2,406	1,336	46,351	32,374

Decrease in Imports of Wool During Last Fiscal Year.

Wool imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, show a decrease of 25.6% in quantity and of 63.4% in value as compared with those of a year ago, according to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Imports of wool during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to 318,235,873 lbs., valued at $77,902,393. During the previous fiscal year imports amounted to 427,578,038 lbs., and were valued at $212,848,568.

British to Auction 110,000 Bales of Wool.

Wool brokers announce that the quantities of wool to be offered during the next series of London sales, beginning on Aug. 30, will amount to about 110,000 bales of Australasian wool. In addition there will be a few thousand bales of South African and South American wool. The committee of London wool brokers reports that a sale of wool by the British Australian Wool Realization Association will be held in Liverpool on Sept. 29 and 30, when about 30,000 bales lying at Manchester and Liverpool will be catalogued.

Spanish Olive-Oil Market Quiet.

No changes occurred in the Spanish market for olive oil as a result of the recent royal order authorizing the exportation of 30,000 tons of olive oil, reports the American consul stationed at San Sebastian, Spain. Prices are normal and there seems to be very little demand. This lack of demand in foreign markets is being attributed to the substitution of Italian oil in those markets during the long periods when the exportation of Spanish oil was prohibited.

In the winter and early spring of 1920 a number of shipments of potatoes, mostly of the McCormick variety, were made from Baltimore to Cuba packed in double-headed barrels. This variety carries well and remains firm in warm climates. It appears chiefly on the markets in the Washington-Baltimore district.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES MAKE RECOVERIES FOLLOWING EARLY DECLINES.

Active Buying Develops when 92-Score Prices Drop to Around a 40-Cent Level in East.

During the first part of the week ending Aug. 27 butter prices continued the declines begun the previous week. Most buyers used storage stocks or bought only from hand-to-mouth, and stocks began to accumulate and to move into storage at a rapid rate. At the low point of the week 92-score butter touched a 40¢ level on Eastern markets.

On Aug. 24, however, heavy buying developed and prices quickly made recoveries to levels above the week's opening. The main factors in the recovery were the speculative interest and buying for consumption, many dealers and retailers being really in need of butter.

The sharp demand continued until the closing day of the week under review. All markets closed firm, although many buyers showed a tendency to withhold further purchases, temporarily at least.

FANCY GRADES MORE PLENTIFUL.

Offerings of fancy butter are becoming more plentiful. Prices of these grades fluctuated less during the week than did the prices of undergrades and centralized butter. Fresh surplus stocks were well cleaned up by the change in the market conditions.

Offerings of New Zealand butter were reported from the Pacific coast at 39½¢, c. i. f. As San Francisco prices were quoted up to 49¢ on 92-score butter it is possible that some New Zealand stock might be considered at far western points. No Danish arrivals have been reported for some little time.

Eighty-eight factories of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association show an increased output for the week ending Aug. 20 of over 17%, compared with the same week of last year.

For the first time in a number of weeks the movement into storage gained headway over the movement last year, reducing somewhat the four-market shortage.

Germany Chief Market For Danish Cheese So Far This Year.

"About 7,600 metric tons of cheese have been exported from Denmark in the first six months of the present year, while in the whole of 1920 only 9,700 tons were exported," according to the Danish Butter Trade Journal. "These figures show a considerable progress, but nearly the whole quantity has been sold to Germany, as it has been impossible so far to find a regular market for Danish cheese types in Great Britain."

The Danish Butter Trade Journal says further: "A new law regulating the making and export of cheese in Denmark took effect on Aug. 1. The main object of this law is to procure various types of cheese, all of regular shape, size, and quality, and with fixed contents of fat (in the dry matter), and also a limit for the contents of moisture. When the production of cheese under these regulations comes into full work, we expect that Danish cheese will gain the confidence of foreign exporters and create for themselves a regular demand on the markets of the world."

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	41	38	41	41	42½
Tuesday	39½	37¼	40½	40	43¾
Wednesday	40	37	40½	41	44
Thursday	41½	37½	41¼	42	44½
Friday	41½	38½	41½	42	43¾
Saturday	41½	39	41½	42	43¾
Average for week	40.83	37.88	41.08	41.33	44.08
Previous week	42.92	39.83	43.25	43.42	42.04
Corresponding week last year	56.83	55.54	57.83	57.92	62.08

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–21	18–18½	20 –21	19	18¾
Tuesday	20–21	18–18½	20 –21	19	18¾
Wednesday	20–21	19–19½	20 –21	19	18
Thursday	20–21	19–19½	20 –21	19	18¾
Friday	20–21	19–19½	20½–21½	19	19
Saturday	20–21	19–19½	20½–21½	19	18¾
Average for week	20.50	18.92	20.67	19.00	18.65
Previous week	20.58	18.52	21.04	18.62	18.29
Corresponding week last year	27.21	25.63	27.63	28.54	25.67

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	35 –35½	Friday	36
Tuesday	34½–34¾	Saturday	36
Wednesday	34¾–35		
Thursday	35½–35¾	Average	35.40

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Aug. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	14,393,009	13,995,402	10,707,735
Receipts since Jan. 1	388,433,088	374,130,079	349,370,011
Put into cold storage	4,382,061	3,939,385	2,971,617
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,024,756	2,045,741	1,914,662
Change during week	+2,357,305	+1,893,644	+1,056,955
Total holdings	56,939,971	54,582,666	66,877,479
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,548,761	3,104,177	3,529,450
Receipts since Jan. 1	124,045,544	120,496,783	115,834,324
Put into cold storage	1,440,583	1,549,922	1,452,254
Withdrawn from cold storage	986,166	1,252,635	908,458
Change during week	+454,417	+342,287	+611,942
Total holdings	16,585,011	16,130,594	21,236,906
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,131,048	3,809,374	6,728,125
Receipts since Jan. 1	104,333,804	100,202,756	98,122,913
Put into cold storage	1,724,528	1,812,776	1,137,640
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,194,350	2,231,795	1,396,514
Change during week	+530,178	−419,019	−258,874
Total holdings	14,080,883	13,550,705	14,310,961
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	233,245	249,511	201,243
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,250,896	12,017,651	10,898,588
Put into cold storage	44,645	49,702	16,341
Withdrawn from cold storage	72,932	74,563	93,618
Change during week	−28,287	−24,861	−77,277
Total holdings	3,535,226	3,563,513	3,144,679

United Kingdom Buys Argentine Butter.

Argentina exported 31,003,124 lbs. of butter during the first six months of 1921, compared with 18,980,063 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920 according to the Review of the River Plate. The United Kingdom furnished the chief market, taking 26,449,744 lbs. during the first half of 1921. Italy took 2,715,681 lbs. and France took 558,370 lbs.

MUCH FRESH CHEESE STORED BY DEALERS DURING WEEK.

Trade Hesitates in Following Price Advances at Wisconsin Market—Storage Stocks Sold.

During the week ending Aug. 27, it looked for a while as though the trade would not take kindly to the advance at Plymouth, Wis., on Aug. 22, and trading was light until after the middle of the week. On Aug. 25, however, a fair volume of business was reported, including a number of sales for storage purposes, at prices somewhat lower than were asked at the first of the week. Some sales of Daisies were made to buyers in the Southern States and the inquiries from this section exceeded the inquiries for any one week for the past two months.

At Chicago the market was decidedly "off" all week and at no time did prices reach the level of the Plymouth market of Aug. 22. The majority of sales were made from held stocks and current receipts were stored. There was very little change in the market at New York, trade being very light. Dealers, however, held firmly to their asking prices. Wisconsin's offers were very liberal, but the demand was limited.

LIGHT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

At Boston supplies were light, and, with trade picking up, a slightly firmer tone was noted. There was some speculative buying on New York State cheese for storage purposes, but Wisconsin styles were quiet. There was no speculative demand at Philadelphia though consumption was apparently very good with the trade showing a preference for early made grass cheese. Some cheese which was slightly off quality at the time it was stored, found a ready sale at inside prices. The sale of this stock naturally affected the sale of current receipts, but dealers appeared willing to store the current stock and sell held goods.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING JULY.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Czechoslovakia	.....	3,252	.....	.....
Denmark	78,393	2,622	.....	.....
France	.....	22,678	.....	.....
Greece	.....	63,971	.....	.....
Italy	.....	209,652	.....	.....
Netherlands	2,322	23,132	.....	.....
Norway	.....	6,132	.....	.....
Spain	.....	57,333	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	63,623	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	480	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	1,499	490	209
Canada	110,425	3,830	615,923	.....
Mexico	.....	514	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	83	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies	.....	316	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	793,458	85	309,365
Colombia	.....	.....	6,900	.....
Venezuela	.....	930	.....	.....
Palestine and Syria	608	.....	.....	.....
Total:				
July, 1921	191,748	1,253,505	623,398	309,565
July, 1920	8,311,404	1,042,791	4,584,718	2,638,214

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING JULY.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
Canada	47,166	July, 1921	75,167
China	34	July, 1920	32,420
Hongkong	27,417		
Japan	550		

MONTHLY MILK POWDER REPORT.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.[1]

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.[2]	Case goods.	Bulk goods.[2]
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total on Aug. 1:[3]				
1921	303,194	587,183	175,781	8,710,365
1920	381,144	548,949	157,308	7,263,971
Unsold on Aug. 1:[4]				
1921	303,194	335,583	103,781	4,621,143
1920	.....	6,000	.....	2,341,779

[1] Do not include stocks of one large firm included last month.
[2] In barrels.
[3] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[4] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During July.

[Cents per lb.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.		Bulk goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales,[2] fresh goods.	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales,[2] fresh goods.
New England	23 –25	25	8 –13	10 –13
Middle Atlantic	23 –25	25	5½–13	10 –13
South Atlantic	10½–25	10½–25	9½–13	10 –13
East North Central	10½–25	11 –25	7 –13	10 –13
West North Central	10½–25	10½–25	8 –13	8 –13
South Central	11 –25	11 –25	8 –13	9½–13
Northwestern	.....	.....	5 –14	7 –14
Southwestern	.....	26	6 –14	9 –14

[1] The range price includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] In the "Bulk of Sales" column are included the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 40¢ to 62¢ for case goods and 22¢ to 42¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 3½¢ to 13½¢. Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 11½¢ to 12½¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States during July.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Belgium	127,020	Panama	3,126
Germany	36,644	Mexico	8,837
Italy	13,000	Chile	3,102
Netherlands	100,800	Peru	1,980
United Kingdom	393,200	Venezuela	1,323
France	2,642	China	8,925
Canada	1,998	Other countries	11,766
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,000	Total	716,363

The exports during July, 1920, totaled 110,589 lbs. For the first seven months of this year the exports amounted to 3,452,132 lbs., compared with 2,150,672 lbs. for the first seven months of 1920.

About 705,000 Bales of Cotton in Japanese Mills and Warehouses.

Cable advices received from the commercial attaché at Tokio indicate that on July 31 there were approximately 705,000 bales (500 lbs. each) of cotton in Japanese mills and warehouses. Of this amount 460,000 bales were reported at the mills, of which 30,000 bales were of American growth, 371,000 bales of Indian origin, and 59,000 bales from other sources. Of the 245,000 bales in warehouses, 69,000 bales were reported as American cotton and 158,000 bales as Indian, leaving a balance of 18,000 bales from other sources.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING JULY.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	1,842	.....	5,600	730,400	127,020
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,850	514,000	2,642
Germany	99	.....	8	.....	48,035	85,056	36,644
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	8,600	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	2,118	13,000
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,000	100,800
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	832,652	2,280,912	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
Sweden	.....	.....	135,665	.....	.....	22,200	.....
Turkey in Europe	720	.....	.....	.....	113,962	198,500	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	744,221	124,150	606,746	4,640,956	393,200
Bermuda	2,187	4,110	1,835	4,230	24,947	13,250	600
British Honduras	8,553	880	9,416	480	18,700	6,420	186
Canada	6,220	49,530	917,215	90,893	4,494	19,601	1,998
Costa Rica	2,431	.....	1,692	.....	28,820	6,508	.....
Guatemala	1,437	.....	2,425	.....	2,880	1,356	12
Honduras	9,798	471	6,992	8,333	40,094	13,494	24
Nicaragua	2,795	.....	2,725	.....	7,690	595	.....
Panama	69,849	19,298	39,990	97,530	130,476	364,414	3,126
Salvador	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	86,304	1,250	179,314	554,574	164,804	524,167	8,837
Miquelon, Langley, etc	.....	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,904	87,944	2,000
Barbados	10,200	5,000	440	.....	11,700	860	.....
Jamaica	785	5,500	17,764	360	105,787	4,896	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	52,973	.....	5,065	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British West Indies	18,521	24,300	5,610	.....	16,747	12,198	50
Cuba	50,792	120	85,042	1,232,970	2,254,991	192,612	742
Virgin Islands	21,994	3,550	11,026	120	8,584	5,491	.....
Dutch West Indies	1,200	1,000	270	.....	3,600	11,381	.....
French West Indies	15,100	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	49,118	800	7,371	.....	1,332	111	375
Dominican Republic	9,385	4,800	1,879	.....	13,991	2,229	250
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,000	.....	.....
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,860	559	.....
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,980	1,928	3,102
Colombia	1,684	.....	592	.....	16,714	7,336	120
Ecuador	77	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....
British Guiana	35,400	300	174	.....	210	.....	.....
French Guiana	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	960	.....
Peru	18,195	.....	.....	.....	3,200	308,540	1,980
Venezuela	100	.....	374	.....	.....	1,216	1,323
China	10,860	.....	2,561	.....	183,191	124,900	8,925
Kwangtung, Leased Territory	250	.....	74	.....	.....	1,200	24
Chosen	924	.....	150	.....	34,000	3,360	60
British India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472,426	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,900	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....
French East Indies	900	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	730	.....	9,543	.....	244,500	110,545	.....
Japan	8,822	1,998	3,136	.....	366,830	31,535	75
Siam	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,400	.....
British Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....
French Oceania	1,366	.....	271	.....	.....	1,546	.....
Other Oceania	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	480	.....
Philippine Islands	29,880	.....	3,960	.....	84,000	241,200	.....
Belgian Kongo	133	.....	.....	.....	108	242	55
British West Africa	.....	.....	406	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
British South Africa	.....	.....	60	.....	23,100	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	300	.....
French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,200	8,100	.....
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	.....	.....
Morocco	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033	.....	.....
Portuguese Africa	96	.....	.....	.....	2,100	624	.....
Esthonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	9,000
Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total July, 1921	531,078	125,031	2,200,860	2,113,640	5,726,791	11,610,857	716,363
Total July, 1920	576,892	380,247	550,000	1,967,044	21,823,131	5,845,518	110,589

United States Chief Market for Brazilian Sugar During 1920.

Exports of sugar from Brazil during 1920 amounted to 109,141 metric tons (a metric ton is equal to 2,204.6 lbs.), according to figures compiled by Wileman's Brazilian Review. It is understood that these figures are based upon official data compiled by the Brazilian Government.

The chief market for this sugar was found in the United States, this country taking 58,125 tons. The next most important market was the United Kingdom, to which 25,284 tons were shipped. Other important markets were Uruguay, 8,821 tons; Portugal, 6,947 tons; Belgium, 3,388 tons; Spain, 2,994 tons; Italy, 1,283 tons; and France, 1,033 tons.

The total exportation of sugar from Brazil during the past four years has fluctuated greatly. During 1919 the total exports amounted to 69,429 metric tons, compared with 115,634 tons during 1918 and 138,159 tons during 1917. Exports of sugar to the United States, however, have increased from practically nothing in 1917 and 1918 to 58,125 tons during 1920.

Quebec's Sheep Industry Expanding.

The sheep industry in the Province of Quebec, Canada, has had a steady growth, says the American consul at Montreal. There are now more than 1,000,000 sheep in that Province. As conditions are favorable, there is a large field for the extension of the industry. The Montreal market now receives excellent quality lambs from the various districts of the Province. The organization of ram clubs throughout the Province has had much to do with the better quality of lambs now received in Montreal.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES FOR MANY LINES SLUMP UNDER HEAVY SHIPMENTS.

Potatoes and Most Lines of Fruits Register Declines—Onion and Apple Prices Firm.

Potatoes and most lines of fruits sold at lower prices during the week ending Aug. 29, while advances were reported in onion markets. Total carlot movement of leading lines of fruits and vegetables was 13,208 cars, compared with 13,399 the preceding week and with 11,697 during the corresponding week last season. Shipments of grapes and peaches were much heavier than during the week previous, but this increase in fruit supply was offset by the decrease in pears and watermelons.

Potatoes.—Potatoes continued in liberal supply and price declines were general in leading markets. New Jersey sacked Giants lost 70¢ per 100 lbs. in eastern centers, reaching $2.15 to $2.65. Prices at North Jersey shipping points declined to a level around $2 per 100 lbs. Round White stock closed at $2.60 to $2 75 f. o. b. Maine Cobblers closed lower around $2.50 in Boston. Kansas sacked Early Ohios continued to decline in Kansas City, closing $1.50 to $1.75. Prices at Kaw Valley shipping points declined under heavy haulings to a range of 85¢ to $1. Demand has been slow at Minnesota shipping points and the trend of prices downward. Partly graded, sacked Early Ohios closed lower at $1.70 to $2 f. o. b. Minnesota stock was slightly weaker in the Chicago carlot market, closing $1.90 to $2.05. Colorado and Idaho white varieties declined 60¢ to 65¢ in Chicago, reaching $2.65 to $2.75 and closed 15¢ to 35¢ lower per 100 lbs. in St. Louis at $2.85 to $3.15 Sacked U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals closed at $1.70 f. o. b. cash track at Idaho shipping points. Total carlot movement of potatoes from all sections was slightly heavier than the week previous, but continued practically 1,000 cars more per week than a year ago. The increased movement this season as compared with last is at present from Maine, New York, Kansas, and Idaho.

CANTALOUPE SHIPMENTS DECREASE.

Cantaloupes.—Movement of cantaloupes was about 300 cars less than during the preceding week. Supplies were liberal, and most of the wholesale markets were slow and weak. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes from the Turlock section declined 25¢ to 50¢ per crate, reaching $1.50 to $1.75. Prices were nearly steady in New York at a range of $2 to $2.25, but closed 25¢ lower in Pittsburgh at $2 to $2.25. The market at Rocky Ford, Colo., held fairly well under heavy haulings. Salmon Tints, standards 45's, declined 5¢ to 10¢ per crate during the week, closing at 75¢ to 80¢ wagonloads, cash to growers. Prices were moderately lower in consuming markets, ranging $1.75 to $2.50 in eastern cities and $1.50 to $2 in the Middle West. Delaware and Maryland Green Meats, standards 45's, closed lower in eastern markets, at 90¢ to $1.75.

Onions.—Onion shipments are at about one-half the rate of movement a year ago and prices advanced during the week. Massachusetts Yellow Globes sold as high as $3.75 in Boston, closing $3.50 to $3.75. Prices advanced 50¢ to 75¢ per 100 lbs. at Connecticut Valley shipping points to a level around $3.50 f. o. b. Washington yellow varieties closed 25¢ higher in Chicago at $2.50 to $2.75, but declined 50¢ in Kansas City, reaching $2.75 to $3. California yellow onions held at $2.50 to $2.75 in Chicago.

Sweet potatoes.—Movement of sweet potatoes exceeds 500 cars per week compared with 175 a year ago. Prices are about one-half those of last season. On Aug. 26 Eastern Shore of Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ruled $4.50 per bbl. in New York, compared with $9 to $10 on the corresponding date in August, 1920; $4 in Philadelphia, compared with $8.50; and $3.50 to $3.75 in Baltimore, compared with $7.50 to $8. North Carolina stock ranged $5 to $5.25 in Pittsburgh against $7.50 last year.

Apples.—New York Greening apples were steady in the New York City market at $6 to $7.50 per bbl. and ranged $6.50 to $8.50 in Philadelphia. New York Wealthys were in good demand in Philadelphia at $3 to $3.25 per bushel basket and sold at a range of $2.50 to $2.75 in other consuming centers. California Graventeins ranged $3.50 to $3.75 per box in eastern cities and were firm in Detroit at $3 to $3.25. New York Duchess ranged $2.65 to $2.75 in Pittsburgh. Shipments from New York State increased 100%, with a total of 326 cars. Movement from all sections was 802 cars.

Cabbage.—New York Domestic cabbage, in limited demand, was steady in New York City at a range of $50 to $55 bulk per ton and declined in Philadelphia to a range of $30 to $35. New York Copenhagen closed slow and steady in Pittsburgh at $40. Colorado stock, various varieties, ranged $40 to $50 in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Colorado Domestic cabbage in 90-lb. crates was slow and weak in Chicago at $1.50 and $1.85, a decline of $1 in a week. Colorado Round type was dull in Kansas City at $2.25 per 100 lbs. Virginia Wakefield stock in 100-lb. crates closed at $3.25 in New York City. Colorado led with 139 cars shipped during the week, while New York sent 77 cars to city markets. Total movement of 320 cars was slightly heavier than the preceding week.

DECLINES IN PEACH PRICES.

Peaches.—New York Elberta peaches declined 50¢ to 75¢ in New York City, closing $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel basket and were weaker in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at $3 to $3.50. Michigan Elbertas closed slow and weak in Chicago at $3 to $3.25 and sold in St. Louis at the beginning of the week at $3.50. California Elbertas sold at $1 to $1.25 per box in Detroit and Cincinnati and ranged steady at $1.25 to $1.65 in Kansas City. The heaviest movement is from New York State, which shipped 667 cars, California 369, and Colorado 261. Total movement was 1,587 cars.

Pears.—New York Bartlett pears were in limited demand in New York City at $1.75 to $2.50 per bushel basket and sold at a range of $1.75 to $2.75 in most consuming markets. Colorado Bartletts declined about 50¢ in Kansas City during the week and closed at $3. Texas Kieffers were slow and steady in Minneapolis, ranging $2.50 to $2.65. About 1,000 cars moved from all sections. Of these, Washington shipped 294 cars, New York 257, Oregon 177, and California 175 cars.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *celery* sold early in the week in Baltimore at $3.50 to $5 per crate. Michigan stock in highball crates was steady in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chicago at 75¢ to $1 and sold slightly lower than a week ago in St. Louis at $1 to $1.25. Michigan celery in crates of 2 to 3 doz. stalks was steady in Kansas City at $2.50. Michigan Moore's Early *grapes* were slow and weak and ranged 40¢ to 50¢ per 4-qt. basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, while Illinois stock brought 45¢ to 55¢ for 5-lb. baskets in Minneapolis. Michigan Niagaras weakened at the close to a range of 45¢ to 48¢ per 5-lb. basket. Total car-lot movement was 840, of which California shipped 748 cars. New York Big Boston *lettuce* declined $1 in Philadelphia, ruling $2 per crate at the close and weakened in New York and Baltimore to a range of $1.50 to $2. Head lettuce in crates of 2-doz. heads sold higher in Chicago, Cleveland, and St. Louis at $2.25 to $2.50.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Giants No. 1, sacked per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Aug. 29.	This season. Aug. 22.	One year ago.
New York	361	$2.15–$2.35	$2.85–$2.90	$1.85
Boston	136	[1] 2.50	[1] 3.15– 3.35	[1] 2.75– 2.85
Philadelphia	160	2.35– 2.50	3.00	2.15
Baltimore	49	2.50– 2.65	3.35	2.50– 2.65
Pittsburgh	151	2.65	3.25– 3.35	2.45– 2.60
Cincinnati	70	3.15– 3.35	3.65	3.05
Chicago	651	[2] 2.40– 2.50	[2] 3.25– 3.40	[2] 3.25
St. Louis	70	[3] 2.85– 3.15	[3] 3.00– 3.50	[3] 2.75– 3.00
Kansas City	204	[3] 2.50	[3] 2.75	[3] 2.80– 2.90

CANTALOUPES, Colorado Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	222	$2.00–$2.25	[4]$1.25–$1.50	$2.00
Boston	81	2.50	[4] 3.00– 3.50	[4] 1.50– 2.00
Philadelphia	16	2.00– 2.25		[4] 1.75– 1.25
Baltimore	7	1.75– 2.00		[4] 1.75– 2.00
Pittsburgh	127	2.00– 2.25	2.75	3.25– 3.50
Cincinnati	51	1.50	[4] 2.00– 2.50	[4] 1.75
Chicago	162	1.50– 1.75	1.50– 2.25	2.00– 2.25
St. Louis	35	1.75– 2.00	3.00– 3.25	2.50
Kansas City	34	1.50– 1.75	2.25	[4] 1.75– 1.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Globes, No. 1, sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	63	$3.15		$2.00–$2.25
Boston	8	3.50– 3.75	1.25– 1.50	2.50– 2.75
Philadelphia	39	3.00– 3.15		
Baltimore	6	2.75– 3.00	2.25– 2.50	2.25
Pittsburgh	10	2.75– 3.00	2.25– 2.50	2.75
Cincinnati	13	2.75– 3.00	3.00	
Chicago	19	[5] 2.50– 2.75	[5] 2.50– 2.75	2.25– 2.35
St. Louis	12		[7] 2.75	[7] 2.25– 2.40
Kansas City	13	[6] 2.75– 3.00	[7] 2.75– 3.00	[7] 2.50– 2.75

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia and North Carolina Yellow varieties, barrels.

New York	35	$4.50	$5.00–$5.50	$8.50–$9.00
Boston	17	6.50	5.50– 6.00	10.00
Philadelphia	14	4.00	5.50	7.00– 7.50
Baltimore	9	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.25	7.00– 8.00
Pittsburgh	24	5.75	5.75– 6.50	7.00– 7.25
Cincinnati	5	4.75	5.50	7.00– 7.25
Chicago	42	6.50– 6.75	7.25– 7.50	[8] 2.75– 2.85
St. Louis	1	[8] 1.35– 1.50	[8] 1.00– 1.25	[8] 2.25
Kansas City	2	[9] 1.50	[10] 1.60– 1.65	[10] 2.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Caldwell, Idaho	$1.70	$2.00–$2.10	$1.60–$1.65
Minnesota points	1.70– 2.00	2.40– 2.45	2.25– 2.35
N. Jersey Pts, N. J.	2.00– 2.15	2.55– 2.75	1.85– 2.00
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Rocky Ford, Colo.	[11] .75– .80	[11] .80– .90	1.45– 1.50
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Mass. Conn. Valley points	3.50	2.75– 3.00	

[1] Maine Cobblers.
[2] Carlot sales, Idaho and Colorado Rurals.
[3] Colorado Rurals.
[4] California Salmon Tints.
[5] California yellow varieties.
[6] Washington yellow varieties.
[7] Middle western Red Globes.
[8] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hamper.
[9] Georgia Porto Ricans, bushel hamper.
[10] Alabama Bliss Triumphs, bushel hamper.
[11] Wagonloads cash to grower.

EARLY MOVEMENT OF ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPES THIS SEASON.

Shipments Expected to Total from 2,000 to 2,400 Cars—Muck Stock of Exceptional Size.

The total movement of cantaloupes from the Rocky Ford district of Colorado for this season was estimated on Aug. 31 at from 2,000 to 2,400 cars, compared with a total movement last year of 2,453 cars. The shipments this season reached 500 cars on Aug. 23, compared with but 46 cars on Aug. 24, 1920, thus indicating a much earlier movement than last season, when the total shipments for the month of August amounted to but 263 cars. After Sept. 1 the movement is expected to decrease, although moderate shipments, including both Pink Meats and Honey Dews, are expected to continue throughout the greater part of the month.

The original acreage this season was around 7,500 acres, but this area now is not over 6,000 acres, the decrease being due chiefly to floods, hail, and rust. In most districts the rust is especially noticeable on Honey Dews, although in one or two districts the Salmon Tints are also affected. The prevalence of rust during August indicates a short season for this latter variety.

QUALITY BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.

The quality of the stock this season is reported to be much better than last, distributors realizing that with the present high transportation costs only shipments of the best stock are desirable from a financial standpoint. In general, the stock is cutting well and the melons are well sugared.

It is estimated that 75% of the crop is being packed in flat crates. Moreover, a large percentage of the standards this season are packed as 36s. Practically no pony crates are being shipped. From the style of packs being used it is evident that the stock this year has been of exceptional size.

Nearly all the stock has moved to market on a consignment basis, although a few sales by growers from the wagons are being made daily. The prices realized on this latter class of sales during the last week of August were: Salmon Tints, Standard 45s and 36s, 75¢ to 90¢, and Flats 12s and 15s, 30¢ to 35¢; Pink Meats, Flats 9s, 12s, and 15s, 45¢ to 50¢.

While conditions in the markets the last of August, especially in the Middle West, were not promising from the growers' standpoint, the reduction in shipments from Delaware and New Jersey may tend to improve the demand for western cantaloupes.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 27.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	204	208	219	1,196	1,031	35,633
Barreled	598	719	459	2,542	3,668	71,168
Cabbage	320	244	288	14,554	15,678	32,924
Cantaloupes	1,147	861	1,442	21,888	18,986	22,375
Grapes	840	1,514	479	2,451	3,816	38,183
Lettuce	230	172	250	15,009	10,914	12,481
Onions	335	643	354	8,353	9,310	27,903
Peaches	1,587	711	1,024	19,263	12,881	26,935
Pears	1,003	900	1,658	6,187	5,076	15,158
Potatoes:						
Sweet	581	177	518	1,804	626	17,835
White	3,911	2,971	3,867	52,793	45,691	192,705
Tomatoes	280	331	180	12,330	9,880	15,100
Vegetables (mixed)	272	258	288	10,776	8,358	13,217
Watermelons	1,900	1,988	2,393	41,640	36,357	39,240
Total	13,208	11,697	13,390	210,786	182,272	560,866

SCANDINAVIA MARKET FOR APPLES.

(Concluded from front page.)

country and do business direct with the country in which located. Since the war Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have begun to develop their shipping and foreign commerce and they no longer desire to pay a brokerage to merchants of other countries. The three countries, however, can be handled by a resident American agent who sells to all three countries on the same terms.

Fruit is marketed in Scandinavia as in England, either through the auction houses or through private firms. The best and most satisfactory business in Scandinavia is the direct contact, i.e., purchases by Scandinavian houses, c. i. f., New York. Merchants are now asking that the fruit come cash against documents Scandinavian ports. This tendency is prompted by the desire of the firms to take advantage of any changes in exchange rates during the time the fruit is on the water.

The Scandinavian auctions are continually subject to dumping from unexpected sources causing heavy gluts that are ruinous to all concerned. Thus every time the British markets are glutted heavy supplies are thrown on the Scandinavian auctions and prices crash. The demand in Scandinavian countries is very steady and but little increase in consumption is effected by small cuts in retail prices.

COMPETITION FROM BRITISH.

The principal cause for anxiety for the American shipper is the competition which comes through the British markets. The Scandinavian merchant can often buy more cheaply through British markets at Hull, London, or Glasgow than he can through New York or at his own auctions. He can see exactly what he is getting before he buys and can get his purchase cash against documents at any of the great Scandinavian ports. This condition is a difficult one to meet and can be successfully overcome only by maintaining the high quality of the goods that are shipped from the United States and by keeping American prices to the Scandinavian consumer in line with prices to our British consumers.

The buyers in Scandinavian markets have been paying close attention to the condition on arrival and the keeping qualities of the different brands. As a result there are some brands which are sought after while others no longer will be accepted. This is the most direct evidence obtainable that it pays to select an attractive brand, name, and label and to maintain the quality of the fruit as advertised. Every consignment of fruit from the United States to Scandinavian ports should be carefully watched in order to make certain that the fruit is fit to stand the ocean voyage and that it will hold up after arrival.

The ocean voyage from the United States to Scandinavian ports is more arduous than the trip to British markets and unless fruit is in excellent condition when shipped, it has little chance of arriving in good condition or of holding its own after reaching its destination. The keeping quality of the fruit is an important item in Scandinavian markets as railway facilities are not always of the best. It usually takes the fruit a week or more to reach consumers after its arrival at the ports.

Peach shipments this season have been nearly 50% heavier than in 1920.

POOR SEASON FOR SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI WATERMELONS.

Much Competition Suffered from Other States—Irish Grey Variety Gaining in Favor.

The watermelon season in southeastern Missouri opened during the third week of July with an active demand and good prices, and the market held steady until the first of August. At that time, with heavy shipments still coming from the southeast, the movement from Missouri reached its peak. During cool, rainy weather in the consuming markets, there was a sudden slump in prices and the demand at shipping points practically ceased. This sudden reversal came just as the movement was reaching its peak and the market did not recover during the remainder of the season.

The number of cars moved out of Missouri by Aug. 1 was 500, compared with 25 cars last season to the same date, while 2,500 cars had been moved by Aug. 20, compared with 1,500 last season. Total shipments last season were approximately 3,000 cars, and it was estimated that shipments this season would be nearly the same. Up to Aug. 1, nearly all shipments were sold, but during the remainder of the season the majority of the shipments rolled unsold, some being consigned.

DRASTIC DROP IN PRICES.

The season opened with medium-sized Tom Watsons bringing $250 to $300, f. o. b. bulk per car, but the price dropped to a range of $75 to $100 during the first week of August. The quality was very good the early part of the season, the melons being unusually free of anthracnose. The rainy weather during the early part of August apparently caused an increase of anthracnose, and the disease became rather prevalent the latter part of the season. Because growers held the crop in the field as long as possible before loading in the hope that prices would be higher, many of the melons were too ripe, and arrived on the markets in only fair condition. Only one or two cars were reported as having stem-end rot.

The Tom Watson is the favorite variety, although the Irish Grey seems to be gaining in popularity, about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the crop being of that variety. Irish Greys brought a premium of $25 and $50 per car over Tom Watsons. No Excels were reported this season, although they have been grown to a small extent in the past.

Cattle cars, usually stripped, have been used largely in the past, but ventilated box cars were more popular this season. Cattle cars are not always stripped and some melons shipped in those cars were reported as having been sliced en route.

As a whole the season was disastrous to growers, because the heaviest shipments were sent to market while other States were shipping actively. Weather conditions were also somewhat unfavorable for watermelon consumption. St. Louis and Chicago were the heaviest receivers, although many cars moved to the small cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley, especially in Illinois and Missouri. Many cars were peddled in near-by towns by the owners.

The Melon Growers' Association rendered valuable aid in securing wide distribution for the melons.

Cantaloupe Movement Ahead of Last Year.

The cantaloupe movement up to Aug. 15 was about 2,700 cars ahead of the corresponding period last season.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

of the cities covered in this review during the war period affects the relative averages.

For the four years of 1920, 1919, 1918, and 1917 the average number of cars of the eight commodities covered in this article unloaded annually by the ten cities under consideration is nearly 125,000. Of this number about 52,000 cars, or over two-fifths, were white potatoes. The demand for potatoes in this group of cities was less in 1920 and 1917 than in 1919 and 1918, thus reflecting the short potato crop of the preceding seasons and the extremely high prices which resulted in a lessened consumption during the greater part of these two calendar years.

Apple consumption was about one-half that of potatoes, as shown by the four-year average. Demand for apples from the barrel sections, mostly the Eastern States, showed a general gain during the four years, while the demand for boxed apples made a very rapid increase, gaining three-fold from 1917 to 1920.

Unloads of cantaloupes averaged more than one-fourth that of apples. Shipments of this commodity showed an irregular upward trend in volume throughout the period covered. Gains in peach shipments were also irregular because of the uncertain nature of the crop. Much the same may be said of strawberries. The demand for onions, cabbage, and tomatoes maintained a steady increase in volume, which was rather surprising in view of the wide variations shown in yield and prices of these vegetables from year to year.

NUMBER OF CARLOADS OF EIGHT IMPORTANT LINES OF PRODUCE UNLOADED AT TEN MARKET CENTERS.

City and year.	Apples.	Cabbage.	Cantaloupes.	Onions.	Peaches	Potatoes (white).	Strawberries.	Tomatoes.	Total.
New York:									
1917	[1] 7,996	[1] 2,027	3,365	[1] 4,666	3,620	[1] 20,601	2,771	[1] 3,310	48,356
1918	11,336	2,880	3,029	4,465	3,683	19,330	1,206	3,229	49,158
1919	10,601	2,301	3,867	4,801	3,935	18,378	898	2,986	47,767
1920	11,058	2,306	4,213	4,072	3,506	17,424	1,202	3,153	46,934
Average	[2] 10,248	[2] 2,379	3,619	[2] 4,501	3,686	[2] 18,933	1,519	[2] 3,170	48,054
Chicago:									
1917	4,335	1,141	793	1,146	1,067	9,609	910	1,333	20,334
1918	4,536	1,322	1,059	695	1,060	12,477	876	1,008	23,033
1919	6,069	1,837	1,936	1,403	1,357	12,158	1,246	1,020	27,026
1920	7,102	1,355	2,061	1,237	1,267	11,302	1,346	1,199	26,869
Average	5,511	1,414	1,462	1,120	1,188	11,387	1,095	1,140	24,316
Philadelphia:									
1917	2,343	1,325	815	1,606	827	6,441	679	696	14,732
1918	2,701	1,936	493	1,542	892	6,823	304	698	15,389
1919	2,864	1,662	1,049	1,398	944	7,668	243	943	16,771
1920	3,217	1,906	1,091	1,554	847	7,190	291	826	16,922
Average	2,781	1,707	862	1,525	878	7,031	379	791	15,954
Pittsburgh:									
1917	2,498	896	1,140	1,178	1,167	5,185	435	945	13,444
1918	2,951	1,670	1,068	1,208	1,010	6,516	271	1,016	15,710
1919	2,216	1,172	1,702	976	1,221	7,326	166	993	15,772
1920	2,792	1,297	1,275	1,115	849	5,614	185	765	13,892
Average	2,614	1,259	1,296	1,119	1,062	6,160	264	930	14,705
St. Louis:									
1917	2,117	1,001	285	753	348	2,904	89	237	7,734
1918	1,540	858	286	549	188	2,739	77	64	6,301
1919	1,379	746	305	438	334	2,756	45	178	6,181
1920	1,612	660	179	381	182	2,019	43	62	5,138
Average	1,662	816	264	530	263	2,605	64	135	6,339
Cincinnati:									
1917	636	425	418	286	495	1,573	287	347	4,467
1918	1,130	577	389	276	415	1,538	255	191	4,771
1919	1,450	557	597	226	631	2,047	232	202	5,942
1920	1,617	596	554	283	481	2,189	80	218	6,018
Average	1,208	539	490	268	506	1,837	214	240	5,300
St. Paul:									
1917	284	46	85	50	69	410	82	27	1,053
1918	410	54	38	25	97	125	52	39	840
1919	227	53	92	61	128	150	58	24	793
1920	401	74	60	40	36	437	49	15	1,112
Average	331	57	69	44	83	281	60	26	950
Minneapolis:									
1917	586	81	142	149	199	1,196	199	75	2,618
1918	568	57	118	75	83	397	119	64	1,481
1919	348	49	171	83	112	498	101	50	1,412
1920	464	121	94	107	64	756	84	49	1,739
Average	492	77	131	104	112	712	126	60	1,813
Kansas City:									
1917	988	375	360	407	292	2,546	173	266	5,407
1918	709	580	128	389	205	2,602	100	185	4,898
1919	674	421	448	284	285	2,521	50	235	4,918
1920	1,005	399	396	426	158	2,145	68	214	4,812
Average	844	444	333	377	235	2,454	98	225	5,009
Washington:									
1917	333	186	99	108	120	439	10	105	1,400
1918	633	371	126	220	138	1,213	18	115	2,834
1919	387	287	230	174	158	1,000	50	158	2,444
1920	590	393	266	226	263	885	75	180	2,878
Average	486	309	180	182	170	884	38	140	2,389
Total:									
1917	22,116	7,503	7,502	10,349	8,195	50,904	5,635	7,341	119,545
1918	26,514	10,305	6,734	9,444	7,771	53,760	3,278	6,609	124,415
1919	26,215	9,085	10,397	9,844	9,105	54,502	3,089	6,789	129,026
1920	29,859	9,107	10,189	9,441	7,653	49,961	3,423	6,681	126,314
Average	26,176	9,000	8,706	9,770	8,181	52,282	3,856	6,855	124,825

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Including incomplete reports of 1917.

United States Imports 7,637,016 Lbs. of Smyrna Raisins During 1920.

The grape crop of Smyrna was very much below par during 1920, reports the American consul located at the port of Smyrna. Nevertheless, the exportation of raisins to the United States amounted to 7,637,016 lbs. (about one-sixth of the crop), valued at $1,348,055. The Sultana crop was much smaller than expected and was about 19,000 tons. Other varieties, such as the Rosaki, Black, etc., were also below normal, yielding about 1,450 tons.

The Sultana business was not a profitable one to most shippers. Advance sales had been made both in England and America, and the smallness of receipts from the interior resulting in increased prices to growers caused heavy losses in some instances. Prices paid to growers varied from 10¢ to 15¢ per lb., depending on quality and delivery.

The most serious difficulties encountered in the raisin trade during the 1920 season were the scarcity of means of transportation due to the military occupation, the inability to obtain fruit from outside the Greek zone, and the widely fluctuating price of foreign exchange.

Many Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy.

A total of 29,880,376 lbs. of fruits and vegetables was inspected by inspectors of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for the Navy during the last year. Inspections were made at New York, Great Lakes Training Station, and San Francisco during the entire year; at Boston after Nov. 7; at San Diego after Jan. 26; at Norfolk from Feb. 8 to June 15; and at Philadelphia after Apr. 1. Of the amount inspected, 2,032,359 lbs. were rejected; cuts amounting to 114,982 lbs. were made; and 35,014 lbs. were short weight. In addition to this work for the Navy, 1,332,472 lbs. were inspected for the Marine Corps in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Diego.

U. S. Standard Onion Grades Coming Into More General Use.

The United States grades constitute the basis of sale for the entire crop of domestic Bermuda onions, although for two or three years Texas shippers have put out what was called a "Commercial Pack," which was a combination of grades Nos. 1 and 2.

For northern-grown onions the official grades have not as yet come into general use, although they have been indorsed by such organizations as the National Onion Growers' Association. They will, however, be introduced this season into the Connecticut Valley district of Massachusetts and also in the Orange County district of New York. The United States onion grades are official in the States of New Jersey and Colorado.

Hay and Feed

FURTHER PRICE DISCOUNTS MADE ON POOR QUALITY HAY.

Demand at Present Limited to Better Grades—Receipts During Week Heavier at Many Points.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending Aug. 27 indicate that there has been practically no improvement during the week in the hay market situation. Receipts have been larger in a number of the markets but the quality of most of the hay arriving has been only fair. While there was but little further reduction in the prices of the top grades there was a heavy discount on the poor grades so that in some instances the selling price was not more than equal to the freight and selling charges.

In this connection, shippers would do well to assure themselves as to the market grade of their hay and the discount under current market quotations at which such grades are selling before forwarding their hay to market. Demand at present is only for the best grades and poor grades will likely be a slow sale until demand becomes more urgent. This will probably not occur until cold weather stimulates the feeding demand and pastures are not available.

The following table shows receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Aug. 20 and 27, 1921, and Aug. 28, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Aug. 27.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 28.
New York	185	139	225
Pittsburgh	75	85	.....
Cincinnati	218	194	152
Chicago	423	333	247
Minneapolis-St. Paul	88	53	46
Memphis	53	25	106
St. Louis	.....	101	185
Kansas City	286	231	920
San Francisco	138	180	223
Los Angeles	140	156	.....

TIMOTHY RECEIPTS HEAVY AT CHICAGO.

The largest increase in receipts was at Chicago where 337 cars of timothy were received during the week. High quotations during the previous week were largely responsible for this increase, but as the market has declined country loadings are reported to be diminishing and lighter receipts are expected. Dealers are advising against further shipments until the outcome of the threatened hay teamsters' strike is known. Receipts at Cincinnati were also heavy and the demand was limited to the better grades. While choice cars brought current prices, low grade hay was almost unsalable.

Eastern markets remained steady and inactive. The expected increase in receipts at New York did not materalize because prices were not satisfactory to producers and shippers. Strictly No. 1 hay was in good demand and brought a small premium over quotations.

Southern markets continue to confine their hay business almost entirely to local hays and are buying very little from distant markets. Only a few cars of the best grades of timothy are being bought in some of the larger markets.

Alfalfa.—The volume of the alfalfa movement continues small. Sales are confined to near-by territory, as high freight rates practically prevent any long hauls. Good local pastures in most sections are causing a very light demand. Ninety-five cars were received at Kansas City during the week. Choice cars were readily sold to the local dairy and retail trade at prices up to $23 per ton, but the best offers from southeastern buyers will not net more than about $18 per ton, Kansas City.

Chicago reports a good outside demand from the dairy trade on a basis of about $23 per ton, Chicago, but no alfalfa was received at that market during the week.

The demand in the Pacific coast markets is still dull and receipts are fairly heavy. It is reported that sales to consumers at interior points are being made at prices ranging from $3 to $5 over terminal market prices.

San Francisco reports the shipment of hay during the week via Panama Canal to Atlantic ports. An improved feeding demand is expected soon at both Seattle and San Francisco because of the damage done to pastures by dry weather.

Prairie.—Prairie prices declined about 50¢ per ton at the principal markets during the week. The declines were caused principally by slightly increased receipts and a falling off in the already limited shipping demand. Local demand was light also and but little improvement is expected until fall or winter feeding begins. Shippers expect some advance in prices if freight rates are reduced, but dealers feel that the limited demand may cause still lower prices.

Straw.—The straw market generally was weak except at one or two markets, including Chicago, where the receipt of only two cars for the week was not equal to the demand. The following are current quotations: Wheat straw—Richmond $13, Philadelphia $13, Pittsburgh $11.50, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $9.50, Minneapolis $7, Kansas City $7.50; oat straw—Philadelphia $13, Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis $7.50, Omaha $9; rye straw (straight)—New York $22, Philadelphia $19.50, Baltimore $21.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50, Cincinnati $10.50, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis $7. Rice straw is quoted at New Orleans at $11 to $12 per ton.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS AUG. 27.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Seattle.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.00	31.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	22.00	23.60	22.50	19.50	22.00	18.50	.....	14.00	.....	18.00
Standard timothy	.....	30.00	23.00	25.00	24.00	21.00	21.00	21.50	18.50	20.00	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	27.00	28.50	22.00	24.00	23.50	19.00	17.00	18.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	28.50	21.00	25.00	25.00	21.00	20.00	19.00	16.50	18.00	17.00	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.00	25.50	.....	24.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	17.00	16.00	.....	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	19.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	.....	11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	22.00	.....	.....	22.00	[2]23.50	[2]20.00	16.00	19.50	16.00	14.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	19.00	22.00	.....	20.00	[2]21.00	19.00	14.00	16.00	15.00	13.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	15.00	.....	.....	17.00	[2]17.50	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	12.50	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	9.00	11.50	7.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.50	22.00	21.50	23.00	22.00	.....	.....	20.00	18.00	16.50	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	22.75	.....	22.75	24.00	22.00	15.25	15.00	20.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	28.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	22.00	.....	22.00	.....	14.50	20.00	18.00	.....	.....	11.50	10.75	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	23.75	23.00	22.50	24.50	25.00	.....	.....	22.00	21.50	17.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	27.50	.....	27.00	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	16.25	38.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	24.00	21.50	.....	.....	.....	16.25	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	19.00	17.50	22.25	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.75	27.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	27.00	19.00
Rye middlings	20.50	.....	19.75	21.50	.....	.....	.....	18.50	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.25	47.25	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]46.00	44.00	41.00	38.00	41.00	42.00	.....	40.00
Cottonseed (41%)	42.00	.....	40.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.50	43.00	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	41.00	39.00	38.50	42.00	32.00	35.00	.....	37.75	40.50	36.75	.....	.....	.....	35.00	43.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	21.50	20.00	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	17.50	18.50	19.00	21.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	36.00	37.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.93	33.80	30.15	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.25	31.25	31.00	32.00	27.00	.....	24.00	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	19.00	22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	23.00	.....	19.00	21.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.00	20.50	.....	25.50	.....	33.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.50	28.50	28.00	31.00	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	.....	.....	.....	22.75	27.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

MARKET FOR FEEDSTUFFS QUIET DURING PAST WEEK.

Production of Wheat Millfeeds Shows Increase—High Protein Feeds in Poor Demand.

There was very little activity in the millfeed market during the week ending Aug. 27. Production, particularly of wheat millfeeds, was good and the absence of a substantial demand resulted in lower prices generally. Considerable storing of bran and middlings is reported from Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Minneapolis, and other markets, and railroad warehouses at Lake ports report that they are holding approximately 16,000 tons of wheat feeds.

The abundance of natural feeds and cheap grains is given as the cause for the meager interest taken by the country trade in feedstuffs of most descriptions. Despite further discouraging reports about the cotton crop condition, which indicate a production of cottonseed meal and cake materially less than normal, high protein feeds remained in poor request both for export and domestic shipment.

The movement was fairly heavy and stocks in dealers' hands at present are ample.

Wheat millfeeds.—The prices quoted by mills held fairly firm, but holders of stored

(Concluded on page 159, column 3.)

Grain and Seeds

WHEAT PRICES ADVANCE STEADILY UNDER BULLISH CONDITIONS.

Wheat Export Shipments for August Expected to Break All Records—Corn Markets Quiet.

Wheat prices advanced steadily during the week ending Aug. 29. There were some reactions and at times the market hesitated, but conditions were so obviously bullish that no progress was made toward bringing about a substantial reaction. All markets were higher for the week, as follows: Chicago, September wheat 4½ cents and September corn 1 cent: Minneapolis, September wheat 5 cents; Kansas City, September wheat 5½ cents; and Winnipeg, October wheat 4 cents. The December futures were as follows for the week: Chicago, December wheat 5½ cents higher, December corn unchanged; Minneapolis, December wheat 5½ cents higher; Kansas City, December wheat 4½ cents; and Winnipeg, December wheat 4 cents higher.

Closing quotations on Aug. 29 were: Chicago, September wheat $1.21½ and September corn 54½ cents; Minneapolis, September wheat $1.29½; Kansas City, September wheat $1.12½; Winnipeg, October wheat $1.41¾. The December futures were: Chicago, December wheat $1.23¾ and December corn 54¼ cents; Minneapolis, December wheat $1.29½; Kansas City, December wheat $1.15; and Winnipeg, December wheat $1.35¼.

GOOD DEMAND FOR CASH WHEAT.

Demand for cash wheat was strong throughout the week and premiums were well maintained. At the close No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago sold at 3 cents over September, and No. 2 Hard Winter at 3 cents to 5 cents over September.

Seaboard demand for wheat developed extraordinary activity, and cash wheat was unusally active in all markets. Although receipts of wheat were large, the demand for export was so great that at times shipments could not keep up with the demand. The amount of new sales for export for the week were not fully reported. It was estimated that the sales of wheat for export in the last two weeks, including deferred shipments, which were regarded as partly speculative, amounted to 20,000,000 bus. It was also estimated that export shipments of wheat for the month of August will break all records, amounting approximately to 50,000,000 bus.

Receipts of wheat for the last week at primary markets amounted to 14,559,000 bus., compared with 14,362,000 the preceding week. A year ago the receipts for the week were 8,892,000 bus. Yet shipments last week were almost as great as the receipts, amounting to 11,671,000 bus. compared with shipments of 12,220,000 in the preceding week and 4,888,000 in the same week a year ago. The milling, shipping and export demand was so great that the visible supply for the week decreased 3,892,000 bus. The total on Aug. 29 was 34,066,000 bus., about one-half of which was at the seaboard awaiting export shipment.

It now begins to appear that the milling and export demand has taken the surplus of the immense winter wheat crop off the market, so the only factor that can now be a weight is the spring wheat movement, which is now fairly under way. It is estimated that 50% of the spring wheat crop has been stacked, to be threshed later. If this proves true, the spring wheat crop movement will not be a depressing factor on the market.

In this connection, the Canadian situation is of interest to the producers in this country. Because of the tariff it is expected that very little Canadian wheat will come into the United States, whereas a year ago imports of Canadian wheat for consumptiou in the United States had already begun by Sept. 1, and the total imports for consumption for the crop year amounted to 57,000,000 bus. Because of the late harvest in Canada, the wheat movement does not fairly begin there until the bulk of the winter wheat movement in the United States is over and large export shipments are under way. The amount of Canadiau wheat that can be exported up to the close of navigation on Dec. 1, is, of course, limited to the amount the railroads can haul to the lake ports or to the quantity the boats can carry down the lakes. At the present time there is an unprecedented congestion at Montreal and many boats are waiting for cargoes of wheat. With the United States market shut off from this deluge of Canadian wheat, the crop is necessarily moved more slowly. This is an inducement for European importers to buy in the United States as heavily as possible for shipment in the summer and early in the fall.

SHORT POTATO CROP A FACTOR.

The attention of the grain trade is just being called to the fact that as yet the wheat market has not taken notice of the shortage of the potato crop of this country, as reported on Aug. 8 in the official crop report. The crop was placed at 316,000,000 bus., the decrease in the estimate from July 1 to Aug. 1 being 61,000,000 bus. Last year the crop amounted to 478,000,000 bus. The annual average from 1915 to 1919 was 371,000,000 bus. It is generally believed that when there is a short crop of potatoes, the consumption of wheat increases, and vice versa. This is also true of other countries, and owing to drought conditions this summer the potato crops of the United Kingdom and France and of some other European countries are also short. It may be regarded as a certainty that this will have an effect on the consumption of wheat, which will be felt later in the crop year.

The corn market throughout the week was narrow and influenced by wheat. At no time did corn develop any real, independent strength. Receipts of corn at the primary markets for the week amounted to 8,578,000 bus., compared with 7,011,000 bus. the preceding week, and 2,168,000 bus. the same week in 1920. Shipments from the primary markets amounted to 6,774,000 bus., compared with 5,928,000 bus. the preceding week, and 1,067,000 bus. during the same week in 1920.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF CORN INCREASES.

The visible supply of corn increased 141,000 bus. for the week, making a total of 10,050,000 bus., compared with 2,900,000 bus. on the same date a year ago. There was a fair demand for cash corn throughout the week, and premiums were maintained with little change from the previous week. In the Chicago market No. 2 Mixed corn sold at 1¢ to 1¼¢ over September, and No. 2 Yellow at 1¼¢ to 1½¢ over September.

Alfalfa Seed Movement Late in Pecos Valley.

Thrashing of alfalfa seed was just beginning in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and Texas during the week ending Aug. 27. The third crop instead of the second one will contribute the bulk of the 1921 production of alfalfa seed not only in this section but in Kansas and Oklahoma as well. The quality of the 1921 crop gives promise of being better than that of last year. Offers of $12 or $13 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, were being made to growers but not much seed has been sold.

In the Yuma, Ariz., project growers were selling their seed a little more freely because of recent increases in the prices offered. On Aug. 24 about $15 to $16 were being offered for Hairy Peruvian and alfalfa. The movement to date has been above normal because of obligations that growers have had to meet. The demand has been somewhat better than expected due to the lateness of the seed harvest in the most important producing sections which usually supply much of the fall sowing demand from the current season's seed production.

During the four weeks ending Aug. 27 approximately 570,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed arrived at New York from Argentina. Middle western and eastern seedsmeu are offering their best brands of new-crop American-grown alfalfa seed at $19 to $21 per 100 lbs. and the latter are quoting imported seed at $13 to $14.

Practically All Crimson Clover Seed Now Out of Growers' Hands.

There has been a free movement of crimson clover seed in Tennessee, Alabama, and Maryland producing sections during the past three weeks, and only about 10% to 15% of the supply produced is still in the hands of growers. The price being paid to growers, according to reports submitted to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates about Aug. 23, ranged from $8.50 to $9.50 per 100 lbs. in Tennessee, $9 in Alabama, and $10 in Maryland, basis clean seed, which is $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. higher than 3 weeks ago.

Crimson clover seed in the chaff is selling freely at $8 to $9 per 100 lbs. in North Carolina, $10 in South Carolina, and $7.50 in Georgia; most of it is out of growers' hands.

Reports indicate that more crimson clover seed will be sown in practically all seed-producing sections this year than last year and, with the exception of Tennessee and Alabama, more than normal. Imported seed of fair to good quality is being shipped into producing sections and sold to farmers at $10 to $11.50 per 100 lbs. A few counties in Tennessee report that a sufficient quantity of imported seed was carried over to meet their 1921 requirements.

Germany Buying Timothy and Redtop Seed.

During the week ending Aug. 27 about 104,000 lbs. of timothy, 62,697 lbs. of redtop, and 33,000 lbs. of alsike clover seed were exported from New York and Baltimore to Germany.

There arrived during the same week at New York about 264,000 lbs. of red clover, 66,000 of alfalfa, 278,000 of orchard grass, 54,000 of rape, 110,000 of canary, and 310,000 of sunflower seed.

Normally one-tenth of the cotton seed produced in the United States is required for planting the following year's acreage. Over one-fourth of the requirement for planting is obtained from commercial sources.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Aug. 26.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	118	116½	117¾	121	122	123¼
	No. 3	115	115½	116½	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	115½	115	117	119¾	119½	121½
	No. 3	.....	112	114½	117	119	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	117	116¼	.....	120¼	121	123
	No. 3	115	114	116	118¼	120	121
	No. 4	112½	110	111½	115⅜	117½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	149	145	150	153	155	158
	No. 2	143	137	141	146	148	151
	No. 3	130	125	130	134	135	139
	No. 4	119	114	118	124	130	128
Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	139	147	150	.....	150
	No. 2	.....	.....	134	145	136	141
	No. 3	120	118	119	128	134	139
	No. 4	.....	108	.....	112	117	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	114⅜	120⅝	122½	123¼	126¼	127
	No. 2	120	120	121½	124⅝	126⅜	125
	No. 3	119	118¼	120¼	123¼	122⅜	123
	No. 4	117½	117¾	119⅝	119	121⅝	122
Hard Winter	No. 1	110	111⅜	113⅜	117⅜	116⅜	115⅝
	No. 2	110	109⅜	112	116	116¼	115¼
	No. 3	108½	109½	110⅜	115⅞	115⅜	114⅜
	No. 4	105⅝	104⅝	107⅜	112½	112⅞	113¾
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	106	106	109	112	113	112
Red Winter	No. 2	127	125	125	126¾	.....	126
	No. 3	117	116	116	118⅜	119⅞	119⅜
	No. 4	104	107½	109	109	109½	109⅛
OMAHA.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 2	109	108	113	112	114	116
	No. 3	107	108½	.....	.....	113	115
Hard Winter	No. 1	106⅞	107	109⅜	112¼	113	114⅜
	No. 2	106⅜	106⅜	108½	111¾	111	112⅝
	No. 3	105½	106½	107½	110¼	.....	113
	No. 4	105	105	106	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	105	.....	108	.....	113	.....
	No. 2	104	105⅜	107¼	109⅝	111⅜	111⅜
	No. 3	103¼	103⅞	106¾	108	110	110¼
	No. 4	102⅛	.....	105	108	109	108
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	124	124	125⅞	126¾	125½	126
	No. 3	116	118	118½	121	121	121
	No. 4	108	111½	110	114½	116	.....

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	53¼	53⅜	54½	55⅜	55⅜	56½
	No. 2	53	53⅜	54½	55½	55¾	56½
Yellow	No. 1	53¼	53⅜	54½	55⅜	55⅜	56½
	No. 2	53¼	53½	54¼	55¾	55¼	56½
	No. 3	52½	53	53¾	55	.....	56
Mixed	No. 1	53	53¼	54	55½	55½	56½
	No. 2	53	53¼	54	55¼	55½	56
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	48	49	49	49¾	.....	50¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	43	42	43	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	43	42½	43	.....	45	46
Yellow	No. 1	45	42¼	44½	.....	48	48½
	No. 2	44	.....	43	46	.....	48
Mixed	No. 1	42	41	42¾	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	41½	40⅞	41½	.....	44	46
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	41	41	42	43	43½	44⅜
	No. 2	41	41½	.....	43½	43⅝	44½
Yellow	No. 1	42⅜	42⅝	43¼	44⅜	44½	45½
	No. 2	42⅛	42⅜	.....	44½	44½	45½
Mixed	No. 1	41	41	42	43	43½	44½
	No. 2	41	41	42	43	43⅜	44½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	51¼	51½	51½	52½	52½	52½
	No. 2	51	51½	51	52½	52	.....
Yellow	No. 1	51½	50½	52	53	53	54
	No. 2	50½	50½	52	53	52½	54

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	33½	33½	34	34½	35	36½
	No. 3	30½	30	30½	32	32½	33¼
	No. 4	27	26	25¾	29	29½	30½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	29¼	30	30½	31¾	32	32½
	No. 3	28½	29	29½	30½	30⅜	31
	No. 4	26	28½	28¾	29½	30¼	30½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	30½	32	32½	.....	34	34
	No. 3	30	31	31½	31⅝	33½	32½
	No. 4	28½	29¼	30	30⅝	.....	31¼
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	28¼	28⅜	28⅝	28⅞	29⅞	29½
	No. 4	27	26¾	27½	28⅛	28⅝	28½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 3	30½	31	33	34	33½	33¾
	No. 4	28	.....	29	29½	30	31

GRAIN PRICES—Concluded.

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		100	99¼	98½	100	100	101
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	95¼	93	92½	95	95⅜	97

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	114½	116⅜	118	118	120½	119¾
	Dec.	115¼	118	119	119	121¼	121¼
Corn	Sept.	51⅜	53⅝	53⅜	54⅛	54⅝	51½
	Dec.	52½	54	53⅜	54	54½	54⅝
Oats	Sept.	33⅜	34	34	34⅜	34½	34⅝
	Dec.	36¼	37	37	37½	37¾	38
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	105½	107	108	108¾	110⅜	110
	Dec.	107⅝	110½	110⅞	111½	113⅜	112½
Corn	Sept.	41½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅞
	Dec.	44⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞	46⅛	46⅛
Oats	Sept.	30½	31	31	31⅜	31⅝	31½
	Dec.	33⅜	34	34	34⅝	34⅝	35

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During July.

During the month of July the United States exported 24,842,294 bus. of wheat and 1,238,019 bbls. of wheat flour, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Converting the exports of wheat flour into wheat on the basis of 4½ bus. of wheat to a barrel of flour, the total exports of wheat for July amounted to 30,413,379 bus.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for American wheat and wheat flour during July. Germany ranked second in the purchase of American wheat, while the Netherlands ranked second in the purchase of American wheat flour.

The following table shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour for July:

Destination.	Wheat.	Destination.	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.		*Barrels.*
United Kingdom	6,360,068	United Kingdom	334,676
Germany	4,293,067	Netherlands	207,137
Italy	4,267,182	Germany	104,395
Canada	3,628,958	Turkey in Europe	91,410
Netherlands	2,691,755	Cuba	78,976
Belgium	1,453,110	Belgium	57,746
Gibraltar	799,541	British West Indies	31,307
France	512,000	All others	332,372
Mexico	244,080		
All others	592,533		
Total for July	24,842,294	Total for July	1,238,019
Total for July 1920	23,837,541	Total for July 1921	2,403,822
Total for 7 months, 1921	148,066,115	Total for 7 months, 1921	9,312,903
Total for 7 months, 1920	72,081,059	Total for 7 months, 1920	14,149,461

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Aug. 27:					
Atlantic ports[1]	2,419	103	.....	68	307
Gulf ports[2]	6,057	115	12	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,088	.....	.....	503	.....
Total	9,564	218	12	571	307
Previous week	8,610	307	10	1,757	99
Corresponding week last year	7,219	41	.....	861	675
Total July 1 to Aug. 27, 1921	53,588	4,582	208	5,011	1,418
Corresponding period last year	45,773	58	1,922	3,016	9,189

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.

[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.

[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

WHEAT CROP IN 20 NATIONS.

(Concluded from front page.)

264,137,000 bus. were grown in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta. Fall wheat grown almost exclusively in Ontario and Alberta, was returned at 15,473,000 bus. The total wheat yield of Canada for 1921 is therefore 288,493,000 bus. compared with 263,189,000 bus. last year.

A very unsatisfactory feature in the present international situation is the hopeless condition of the Russian crops. Unofficial reports state that during last autumn and the spring of this year only a very small area was sown to the various crops resulting in a failure to produce sufficient food for the country's needs. Unofficial reports also state that a considerable amount of wheat will be imported by Russia yet this year. But up to the present time the amount of wheat, as well as other foodstuffs, which will be so imported is conjectural and the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is unable to make a definite statement concerning it.

In North Africa the wheat crop was generally larger than last year. In Algeria the thrashing results show a better yield than was anticipated earlier in the season. In Tunis bad weather reduced the yields somewhat from those expected earlier, while in Morocco the crop was generally reported as satisfactory. According to estimates published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, these three countries are expected to produce for 1921 a yield of 66,138,000 bus. of wheat, compared with 36,743,000 bus. in 1920.

Many of Canada's Crops Expected to be Smaller than in 1920.

Canada's total oat crop is placed at 457,544,000 bus., compared with 530,710,000 bus. as finally esimated last year. Barley has yielded 58,027,000 bus., compared with an output of 63,311,000 bus. last year; rye yielded 11,707,100 bus., compared with 11,306,400 bus. last year; and flaxseed yielded 6,930,000 bus., compared with 7,997,700 bus. in 1920. The production of potatoes is placed at 99,937,000 bus., compared with last year's bumper crop of 133,831,400 bus.

The total yield of hay and clover is estimated at 10,374,000 tons, compared with 13,338,700 tons in 1920. Because of the prolonged drought in eastern Canada the average yield per acre is the lowest on record, being only 1 ton per acre, compared with the 10-year average of 1½ tons. The first cutting of alfalfa is placed at 361,500 tons, compared with 583,790 tons last year, the average yield per acre being a ton less this year than last.

COMPARATIVE OCEAN FREIGHTS ON WHEAT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914 AND 1921.[1]

[Cents per bushel of 60 pounds.]

From—	June 26, 1914.	June 24, 1921.	Increase 1921 over 1914.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Pr. cent.*
U. S. North Atlantic ports	5.4	14.4	167
U. S. Gulf ports	6.6	15.6	136
U. S. North Pacific ports (steamers)	20.4	28.8	41
Canadian Atlantic ports	6.0	13.8	130
Argentine ports on upper La Platta River	8.7	26.4	203
Argentine ports on lower La Plata River	7.7	23.8	209
Karachi, India	8.8	13.8	57
Australia (steamers)	11.9	32.6	174

[1] Source—International Institute of Agriculture.

Cotton

PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY UNDER MUCH INCREASED DEMAND.

Reports of Serious Damage to Crop Cause Uneasiness—Spot Sales and Exports Increase.

The outstanding feature in the cotton market for the week ending Aug. 27 was the insistent reports of damage to the crop by unfavorable growing weather and the boll weevil. Reports from practically all sections of the cotton belt are unanimous in their expressions that the damage has been serious. West of the Mississippi River and in many sections of the State of Mississippi the weather is reported to have been too hot and dry for normal development and fruiting of the plant, while the boll weevil continues its ravages over practically the entire belt.

These reports seem to have caused apprehension on the part of the trade that perhaps the supply of cotton for the season would not be so large after all, even in the face of the present status of the buying power of the world. The cumulative effect of these reports regarding the crop was a stimulation of demand both for actual cotton and future contracts.

Prices climbed higher and higher as the week progressed, the daily advances in the average price of Middling being from 22 to 88 points. By the end of the week the average price reached 14.44¢ per lb., more than 2½¢ per lb., or $12.50 per bale above the price of 11.91¢ per lb. prevailing at the close of the previous week. The average price of Middling for the corresponding day in 1920 was 32.07¢ per lb. Last Saturdays' average price was 298 points, or practically $15 per bale, higher than the lowest price for this season of 11.46¢ reached on Aug. 2.

PRICE RANGES ON FUTURES.

The rise in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 245 points for March and May contracts at New York to 270 points for October contracts at New Orleans. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 251 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.04d. per lb. on Aug. 26, compared with 8.71d. at the close of the previous week and 20.47d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales for the week at the 10 designated spot markets reached the total of 88,845 bales, which is more than 25,000 bales greater than the sales of the previous week. The sales in the 10 designated markets totaled 63,434 bales during the week ending Aug. 20, 1921, and 52,808 bales during the week ending Aug. 28, 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.) Reports indicate that the mills are exhibiting nervousness over the sudden change in sentiment and have entered the market as buyers—another factor having an important bearing on the strength of the market.

Commercial reports indicate that the week witnessed an active demand in many lines of cotton fabrics with a tendency toward a further strengthening of prices.

Closing Future Prices for Aug. 27 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	15.69	29.70	31.54	15.35	28.45	31.41
December	15.98	27.80	31.85	15.59	26.94	31.42
January	16.00	27.15	31.80	15.68	26.59	31.46
March	16.12	26.60	31.99	15.78	26.15	31.60

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Aug. 27 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Aug. 27, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	200	225	200	200	300	175	208
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	150	175	150	150	290	150	158
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Middling	14.25	14.63	14.63	14.00	14.00	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.25	14.88	14.44
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	75	100	75	75	75	78
Low Middling	200	150	125	150	250	200	225	175	175	175	183
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	250	200	250	400	300	325	275	275	275	285
Good Ordinary [2]	400	375	300	350	500	400	425	375	375	375	388
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	100	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	200	125	150	150	150	100	140
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	250	225	250	250	250	250	238
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	375	445
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	2,662	1,333	477	296	12,150	2,704	20,323	33,617	5,669	9,614	[3]88,845

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON BY COUNTRIES.

12 Months Ending July 31.

Countries.	1921	1920	1919
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
Austria	4,648	2,066	.....
Austria Hungary	.....	41,924	54,759
Belgium	162,980	189,089	90,096
Czechoslovakia	625	12,977	.....
Bulgaria	.....	9	.....
Denmark	6,100	11,224	20,457
Finland	3,690	3,115	3,300
France	592,286	576,228	734,739
Germany	1,281,237	443,179	.....
Greece	12,098	4,792	750
Italy	508,274	579,159	588,373
Netherlands	103,530	167,526	77,198
Norway	4,500	5,752	18,284
Poland and Danzig	13,974	18,491	.....
Portugal	19,738	18,132	17,674
Spain	253,659	238,830	300,739
Sweden	51,532	77,576	87,371
Switzerland	33,695	24,717	38,311
United Kingdom	1,736,686	3,069,341	2,635,198
Canada	157,064	221,563	196,698
Guatemala	300	900	1,264
Panama	25	18	5
Mexico	70,593	1,304	990
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	31	25
Cuba	136	73	130
French West Indies	1	1	1
Argentina	177	90	.....
Brazil	.....	5	5
Colombia	.....	1,503	760
Ecuador	3	.....	.....
Peru	200	1,500	.....
China	79,272	11,586	10,163
British India	6,481	.....	.....
Hongkong	500	.....	1,008
Japan	619,631	873,096	784,522
British South Africa	1,029	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	.....	2,550	800
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	300
Total	[1]5,724,584	[2]6,598,347	[3]5,663,920

[1] Includes 51,132 linters.
[2] Includes 53,021 linters.
[3] Includes 71,534 linters.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 26.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	303,252	122,945
Port stocks	1,308,190	700,162
Interior receipts	327,645	143,173
Interior stocks	1,015,473	794,244
Into sight	559,876	367,292
Northern spinners' takings	118,041	115,948
Southern spinners' takings	204,887	113,218
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,783,203	2,623,666

Exports for the week ending Aug. 26 amounted to 107,825 bales, compared with 65,540 bales the previous week and 26,619 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 26 amounted to 307,486 bales, compared with 129,202 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 26.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	58,299	52,624
France	12,839	8,917
Germany	74,153	42,382
Italy	19,586	7,137
Japan and China	109,442	4
Other countries	33,167	14,922
Total	307,486	129,202

Premium Stap Cotton.

A poor demand for pre ium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	13
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	14 3/8
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	16½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 1/16 ins	12
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	15½
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	15
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ ins	18
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	19½
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	15
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	16
Strict Low Middling, fair color, 1⅛ ins	16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	19
Middling to Strict Middling, full, 1⅛ ins	21½
Middling, full, 1 1/16 ins	24

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 14 7/8¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 14¢ at Memphis on Aug. 27, 1921, and 30¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 34½¢ at Memphis on Aug. 28, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	400	50	300
1⅛ ins	400	2,000	550	2,390
1 3/16 ins	700	.....	950	.....
1¼ ins	1,000	.....	.....	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 35¢ per lb. for

No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at $43\frac{7}{16}$¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and $27\frac{3}{4}$¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

A telegraphic report from Savannah indicates that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ per lb. at that port.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Aug. 20.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$15.00
Memphis, Tenn.	$28.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	25.00	.....
Jackson, Miss.	25.00	20.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	26.00	25.00
Houston, Tex.	26.00	.....

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Aug. 26 and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	236	13	292	95
Good Middling	4,493	118	3,634	709
Strict Middling	20,739	327	22,196	1,584
Middling	51,516	1,619	36,669	1,496
Strict Low Middling	42,953	6,906	19,528	1,217
Low Middling	10,566	2,677	7,228	892
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,528	320	3,181	72
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,634	682	3,098	138
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	14	4	2
Total	138,700	12,676	95,833	6,207

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Aug. 26, at the port of New York were 151,705 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 23,942 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 434,500 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 201,253 bales.

APPROXIMATE PREMIUMS AND DISCOUNTS ON AND OFF MIDDLING COTTON OF ¾-INCH STAPLE, IN POINTS, ON AUG. 27.

NEW ORLEANS.

Grade.	¾	⅞	1	1 1/16	1⅛	1 3/16	1¼	1 5/16	1⅜
White standards:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	125	175	175	425	1,090	1,250	1,700	1,900	2,250
Strict Good Middling	100	150	150	325	825	1,150	1,550	1,750	2,150
Good Middling	50	100	100	250	750	1,050	1,400	1,600	1,950
Strict Middling	Even.	50	50	125	600	900	1,250	1,450	1,750
	Off.								
Middling	50	14.88c	Even.	75	400	700	1,000	1,250	1,500
		Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*					
Strict Low Middling	125	75	75	50	50	200	400	575	700
					Off.				
Low Middling	250	175	175	175	50	75	175	275	450
						Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Good Ordinary	375	275	275	275	250	250	175	100	50
Good Ordinary	475	375	375	375	375	350	300	250	175
Yellow Tinged:					*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Good Middling	100	50	50	25	25	75	150	225	325
					Off.				
Strict Middling	175	100	100	75	50	Even.	50	100	200
						Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	
Middling	350	250	250	250	225	150	100	25	50
Strict Low Middling	425	325	325	325	300	250	175	100	Even.
									Off.
Low Middling	500	375	375	375	325	300	225	150	50
Yellow Stained:								*On.*	*On.*
Good Middling	350	300	300	300	200	150	50	25	75
								Off.	
Strict Middling	425	350	350	350	275	225	125	25	25
									Off.
Middling	500	400	400	400	350	325	175	100	25
Blue Stained:								*On.*	*On.*
Good Middling	375	325	325	325	200	150	50	25	75
								Off.	
Strict Middling	450	375	375	375	275	225	125	25	Even.
									Off.
Middling	525	425	425	425	375	300	225	125	50

MEMPHIS.

White Standards:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	200	200	250	1,150	1,350	2,150	2,200	2,250
Strict Good Middling	150	150	150	200	1,050	1,250	1,950	1,950	2,150
Good Middling	100	100	100	200	950	1,150	1,750	1,950	2,050
Strict Middling	50	50	50	150	750	950	1,550	1,750	2,050
Middling	Even.	14.00c	Even.	50	450	850	950	1,350	1,550
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*					
Strict Low Middling	100	100	100	50	250	500	750	1,150	1,250
					Off.	*Off.*			
Low Middling	250	250	250	250	200	150	50	.....	.....
							Off.		
Strict Good Ordinary	400	400	400	400	375	350	250	.....	.....
Good Ordinary	500	500	500	500	500	500	450	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:						*On.*	*On.*		
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	75	400	450	550	650
Strict Middling	200	200	200	150	75	400	450	550	650
Middling	250	250	250	250	150	250	350	.....	.....
						Off.			
Strict Low Middling	350	350	350	300	250	50	50	.....	.....
							Off.		
Low Middling	450	450	450	450	350	250	150	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:							*On.*		
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	150	50	450	550	650
Strict Middling	300	300	300	300	250	150	450	550	650
Middling	350	350	350	350	350	250	150	.....	.....
Blue Stained:									
Good Middling	200	200	200	100	100	50	250	350	450
Strict Middling	300	300	300	275	250	250	250	350	450
							Off.		
Middling	350	350	350	350	350	350	150	.....	.....

NOTE.—Quotations for the staple lengths 1½, 1⅝, and 1¾ in. are omitted on account of lack of information.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 155.)

bran and western resellers quoted this feed about $1 lower than last week. Heavy feeds held up better. Offerings of October and November shipment bran at $21.50 delivered northeastern markets were good. Kansas City and interior southwestern mills report their output as increasing. Heavy purchases were made in that section for storage purposes. Flour middlings and reddog were firm. Southwestern flour middlings were quoted at $22.50 in the Chicago market, while northwestern mills quoted $24. More liberal supplies of flour middlings are expected by the trade in the near future.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Offerings of cottonseed cake and meal for spot and future delivery increased with October, November, and December shipment at a discount of about $3 per ton. In Pittsburgh quick shipment meal was quoted $5 per ton higher than more distant deliveries. The domestic demand was extremely light; export inquiries were moderate. The near approach of heavier supplies of new crop meal, though they are expected to be much less than during former years, has caused a decidedly bearish feeling, and the view that lower prices will prevail appears to predominate. Prices were lower and the movement light.

Linseed meal and cake.—While this time of the year is usually a good season for linseed meal, sales of both cake and meal were light. The jobbing trade shaded prices slightly. Offerings by mills were plentiful and stocks are fairly heavy. The export demand was poor. Eastern jobbers offered 33% old process oil meal which was quoted around $38 Minneapolis, for September shipment at $45.25 delivered.

Gluten feed.—A reduction of 35¢ per ton was reported by the principal manufacturers of gluten feed. This reduction, due to the lower price paid for bags, is applicable only to sacked stuff, bulk prices remaining unchanged. The demand was reported as fair. Production is estimated at 65% to 75% of normal. A number of the smaller mills are again in the market with offerings and in a few instances are quoting prices several dollars per ton below those generally recognized. Purchases may be made basis mills market price in effect on date of shipment. No price guarantees are made at present.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was slow and mostly for quick shipment. Prices generally were lower. In northeastern markets yellow hominy feed was difficult to place and quoted at $2 per ton discount because ample supplies of white hominy were available. Not much improvement in the demand is expected by the trade so long as ground corn is freely substituted as at present. Stocks and movement were fair.

Alfalfa meal.—There was no particular business in alfalfa meal. Offerings to New Orleans mixed feed manufacturers were on a basis of $24 for No. 1 and $23 for No. 2 meal. Because of the excellent pasturage conditions in the Southeast the demand from that section was very light. Scattered sales to mixed feed manufacturers were reported, but cheap grain is checking the demand from that source. Kansas City dealers bid $17 for No. 1 meal, season shipment. In the Central West the demand was good, the market steady, and stocks fair.

Beet pulp.—Stocks of beet pulp are light. The demand still leaves room for improvement but is better than it has been for sometime. In Pacific coast markets conditions and prices were unchanged.

Foreign Markets

DANISH BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY IN RECENT WEEKS.

Close Watch Being Kept on Movement of Danish Stocks—Buying Power May Become Factor.

The English butter market is the center of interest in what has recently assumed the nature of a crisis in the world's butter trade. In the United States and in Denmark there have been more or less persistent suggestions that the United States might offer a ready and profitable outlet for some of the butter that was finding slow sale in England. The situation has been complicated by the fact that the downward trend of butter prices in Europe and Denmark from November, 1920, to the end of last June, and in the United States to the end of last May, has not been due to excessive production so much as to general trade and credit conditions. This fact suggests that the markets of the most prosperous countries might at such a time be in a position to receive butter shipments with or without the existence of actual shortage.

Price comparisons calculated on the basis of exchange quotations at Copenhagen on London and New York show that in the May average of butter prices the spread in favor of Danish exportatiou to England rather than to the United States was greater than at any time during the year. Prices that could be realized in New York by the Danish exporter were, however, in June again approaching those realized in London. The London market was weakening while the New York market showed more firmness.

GERMANY BECOMES ACTIVE BUYER.

Germany's restrictions on the importation of butter were lifted on June 1, and butter auctions were reestablished in that country. The Danes were giving serious consideration at the end of June of making their butter prices such as to induce Germany and the United States to absorb their accumulating stock of butter.

The recent advance in prices at home and abroad has been earlier and more abrupt than can be attributed to normal seasonal fluctuation. Wide-spread drought has been a factor, although exaggerated reports as to its seriousness doubtless had their influence. Large orders placed with Denmark simultaneously with lessened productiou on account of short pastures have contributed to the advauce in price at Copenhagen on July 21, which exceeded the record advance of the previous week. For July 7 the official quotation was 445 kr.; for July 14, 540 kr., aud for July 21, 580 kr. per 100 kg.

Orders from France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland were to some extent responsible for the unusual demand for Danish butter. These countries are reported as having recently experienced heavy rains, which will tend to increase production. Iu England the advance in butter prices has been so great that demand at these new levels is already reported as lessened.

The recent change in the foreign market situation is due to decreased production and firmer markets in Europe may prove to have diverted the exportation of Danish butter to the United States. Over against this possibility is the alternative of the price of butter being forced so high by the lessened production due to drought as to limit the consumption to the buying power and favor exportation to more favored and prosperous markets.

CANADA HOPES TO MARKET WOOL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Has 7,500,000 Pounds Available for Export—System of Grading Has Proven Satisfactory.

Canadian wool interests with 7,500,000 lbs. of wool, or half of the whole clip, still on hand to sell abroad are keenly interested in the efforts now being made to find larger markets in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, especially since the emergency tariff law of the United States went into effect, reports the American consul at Kingston.

The United States hitherto has been the principal customer for Canadian wool, taking approximately half the annual clip. But the United States does not offer a good market this year for many reasons and Canadian wool interests have established a selling agency in England and are making arrangements generally for the development of European markets.

GRADING SYSTEM FINDS FAVOR.

Last year Canadian growers shipped cooperatively to England 130,000 lbs. of wool. English woolen companies which purchased the wool submitted favorable reports on the grading and quality of the shipments. The grading system, which from year to year has been improved, has created a satisfactory standing for Canadian wool, and British woolen manufacturers are encouraging the activities of Canadian wool growers iu this direction.

Raw wool recently was selling from 6¢ to 12¢ per lb. at Canadian country points, while the highest prices being paid for washed wool was around 33¢.

Government of India Again Restricts Rice Exports from Burma.

The Government of India has once more prohibited the exportation of rice from Rangoon to any destination except India, reports the American consul at Rangoon, Burma. This order became effective July 4. Licenses covering the exportation of about 880,000 tons of Burma rice have been issued under the allocation plan decided upon by the Indian Government last December.

There still remain in Burma about 300,000 tons of rice licensed for export but not yet shipped. The Government, however, has decided not to cancel any licenses already issued.

Embargo Against Brazilian Live Stock Still in Effect.

The Argentine embargo on live stock from Brazil, due to the prevalence of rinderpest in the latter country, is still in effect and is being rigidly enforced, reports the Americau agricultural commissioner at Buenos Aires. Uruguay also maintains an embargo against Brazilian live stock. American shippers of live stock should keep these embargoes in mind and forward any shipments to South America on boats which will not touch at any Brazilian port.

Maple sugar is a valuable by-product of the Quebec farm, says the American consul at Montreal. For 1920 the Quebec Bureau of Statistics places the production of maple sugar at 15,615,141 lbs., and for 1919 at 12,155,448. Of maple sirup the production was 1,449,649 gals. in 1920 compared with 1,470,775 gals. in 1919.

UNITED KINGDOM CHIEF MARKET FOR ARGENTINA'S MEAT.

Argentina's Exports of Frozen and Chilled Meats for First Half of 1921 Shown in Report.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for all of the frozen and chilled meat exported from Argentina during the first six months of the current year, according to figures compiled by the Review of the River Plate.

During the first half of 1921 the United Kingdom took 1,406,782 quarters of frozen beef, 706,253 quarters of chilled beef, 1,338,886 carcasses of frozen mutton and 512,362 carcasses of frozen lamb. During the same period Belgium purchased 107,249 quarters of frozen beef. France took 70,216 quarters of frozen beef, 12,048 quarters of chilled beef, 16,647 carcasses of frozen mutton and 3,225 carcasses of frozen lamb. The United States took 31,382 quarters of frozen beef, 12,870 carcasses of frozeu mutton and 1,002 carcasses of frozen lamb.

GAIN IN CHILLED BEEF EXPORTS.

Argentina exported 1,976,130 quarters of frozen beef duriug the first six months of 1921 and 718,301 quarters of chilled beef. During the correspondiug months of 1920, the exports of frozen beef amounted to 2,463,894 quarters, while the exports of chilled beef amounted to 101,591. These figures show a decrease of 487,764 quarters in shipments of frozen beef, but an increase of 616,710 quarters in the exports of chilled beef. The exports of frozen mutton from Argentina during the first half of 1921 amounted to 1,476,901 carcasses compared with 514,605 carcasses during the same period of 1920. The exports of frozen lamb during this period of 1921 amount to only 542,775 carcasses compared with 1,203,191 carcasses during the same months of 1920.

Lower Freight Rates in Effect on Export Grain Shipments.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that railroads were authorized on Aug. 18 to make a reduction of 7½¢ per 100 lbs. in the freight rates on grain and graiu products from Chicago, Mississippi River crossings, and points in Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern States, to the Atlautic seaboard for export.

Under the new rates grain for export will be carried from Chicago to New York for 25½¢ per 100 lbs., or 15.3¢ per bu., compared with 19.8¢ per bu. under the old rates. A corresponding reduction will be made in the rates from other points in this territory. This reduction will mean a saving in freight charges of 22.7%.

A reduction of 5¢ per 100 lbs. in the export rates on flour from Buffalo to Atlantic ports, when manufactured from graiu brought into Buffalo by lake, was also approved by the commission. The new rate will be 18½¢ per 100 lbs., as compared with 23½¢ per 100 lbs. under the old schedule.

The new rates became effective Sept. 1 and Sept. 3 and will expire on Dec. 31, 1921.

Siam Has Good Rice Crop.

The rice crop of Siam is good, reports the American consul at Bangkok in a recent cable, and there is no prospect of a resumption of Government control. Exports of rice at present are large and are nearing the maximum former rate. Prices have advanced about 25% over the low levels of last winter, ranging on Aug. 15 around 3¼¢ per lb.

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